FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 23, 1863. [NO. 2425.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.

Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

DIED,

In Johnston county, Oct. 30th, EULA E, only child of Maj. J. C. and Mrs. C. F. Esson, aged 5 years, 5 months and 20 days. Sweet little Eula, too good for earth, has gone to heaven. For four long weeks did she suffer, with the fortitude of riper years. She was at first attacked with dyptheritis in its most violent form, and all hopes of her recovery were abandoned. Yet in a few days the urgent symptoms gave way, her fond parents and friends felt relieved from their anxious solicitude and hopes of a speedy convalescence grew strong; but alas! symptoms like those of typhoid fever supervened, which were too much for the little sufferer. After the most unwearied attention of her physician, exhausting every remedy at his command, and after the kindest and most unceasing care by her grief-stricken parents, relatives and friends, dear little Eula must die. Tears around that death bed flowed freely. She was a sweet little object and loved by all who knew her. Weep not, kind parents, for this your only child; your loss is her eternal gain. No more will she be constrained to say, "Oh me! Pa, Ma, my stomach is so hot, please don't give me the medicine this time," but all with her is love, joy and peace. May this sad bereavement be but another strong link in the chain which binds you to heaven, where I hope you may meet and ever remain with your dear little Eula. J

In Moore county, on the 13th instant, LYDIA JANE, infant child of Thos. C. and Catharine Cole.

In Chatham county, N. C., on the 3d inst., of paralysis, GEORGE W. GOLDSTON, Esq., in the 68th year of his age. The deceased was a man of great energy of character, of a clear and comprehensive intellect, and of more than ordinary importance to the community in which he resided, who will long cherish the recollection of his talents, services and virtues. To his friends and relatives he was devoted and sincere, and uniformly enjoyed their unlimited confidence. To his children he was loving, affectionate and just, and it should be their constant aim to so live that like him, they also may entertain a hope of meeting in a brighter and happier land.

"Life's duty done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest'd the righteous when he dies."

[Com.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel, 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C. BROOKS.

November 16. 81*11tpd

Valuable River Plantation for Lease.

THE subscribers offer to lease, for one or more years, that VALUABLE FARM, known as the "*Ashe Plantation*," lying on the Cape Fear River, 9 miles above Fayetteville. The Farm contains 800 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under fence—all BOTTOM LAND and well adapted to corn and small grain. The fences and ditches need some repair. The plantation in the hands of a skillful farmer would probably yield 5000 or 6000 bushels of corn. There are only 2 or 3 small houses on the place besides the cribs and stables. We prefer renting for a portion of the crop. Persons wishing to examine the place will call on us at Fayetteville, or on C. D. Nixon, Esq., at Kingsbury, near the place.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1863. 81*4t

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers have obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of the late W. H. Willis at the November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen. On the 26th day of this month, at the late residence of the deceased, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the following property, viz:

Horses, Mules, Milch Cows, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of this year, Farming Smith's and Cooper's Tools, Wagons, Carts and many articles not here specified, such as Furniture, &c. Also a small SALT WORKS on the Sound.

Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate settlement and payment, and those having claims against it are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARGARET WILLIS, Adm'x.
W. W. JONES, Adm'r.

Nov. 4, 1863. 79-3tpd

Notice to Confederate Tax Payers.

I WILL attend at the following places and times to collect the Confederate Tax in Randolph County, viz:

Capt B B Branson's on	Monday 30th Nov'r
Geo W Dorsett's	Tuesday 1st Dec'r
J Brock's	Wednesday 2d "
Dr T L Winslow's	Thursday 3d "
Franklinsville	Friday 4th "
Burgess's Mill	Saturday 5th "
Mcswain's	Monday 7th "
New Salem	Tuesday 8th "
New Market	Wednesday 9th "
Bush Hill	Thursday 10th "
Wm Crutchfield's	Friday 11th "
Nineveh Rush's	Saturday 12th "
Calvin Ballis's	Monday 14th "
Asheboro'	Tuesday 15th "
Gray's X Roads	Wednesday 16th.
Morgan's	Thursday 17th.
Crawford's	Friday 18th.
Lassiter's Mills	Saturday 19th.
John D Cox's	Monday 21st.
Wm Cassaday's	Tuesday 22d.
Moffit's Mills	Wednesday 23d.
O C Siler's	Thursday 24th.
Liberty	Saturday 26th

The Assessors for the County will attend with me at my appointments to assess the Titnes, and Neat Cattle, Horses and Mules.

Any persons failing to attend and pay their Tax, 10 per cent will be added to the assessment, as the law requires. I will be at the appointments by 10 o'clock A. M., and hope the people will attend by that time.

J. B. TROY, Collector for Randolph County.

Nov. 8, 1863 81-*4t

Recruits Wanted.

I WISH to enlist a few more young men to fill up an Artillery Company stationed at Fort Caswell. Young men having to go in service soon, who have not been conscripted will find it to their interest to come forward and volunteer where they can have comfortable quarters and be well cared for. All volunteers will receive a bounty of $100. Said company will be commanded by

A. A. MOSELY,
Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

Fort Caswell, Nov. 3, 1863. 79*3tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Hurley, Adm'r of Elizabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

73*6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 26, 1863.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The Savannah Republican says of the Georgia Legislature:

"There is one characteristic of the present Legislature that is worthy to be mentioned with especial emphasis There are Brown men, and Hill men, and Furlow men, but without exception, we believe, all are united in the great cause of independence, and resolved to fight out the war to the bitter end, and at any cost. We say *without exception*. In proof that we do not go too far in this language, we need only cite the fact that on Wednesday morning the Senate reaffirmed, unanimously, on a call of the yeas and nays, the resolutions of the last Legislature, declaring our separation from the North final, approving the war, and pledging all the resources of Georgia to its prosecution until our arms shall be crowned with victory, and our independence as a nation fully established. Some thought there would be flinching, but one unbroken "Aye" went up from every desk in the Chamber. The resolutions were transmitted to the House, and will no doubt receive at their hands an equally cordial approval."

We trust that the same spirit will animate the North Carolina Legislature at its meeting next week—not indeed a determination to fight out the war to the *bitter* end, but to the glorious end, the happy and prosperous end, of the independence of a free and powerful nation, possessing more elements of wealth and greatness than any nation under the sun. We have often said it, but it cannot be too often repeated, that on such a termination of this war depends *all* that every citizen of the Confederacy possesses—his honor, his property, his family, his life—his *all*. Every man's property, that of rich and poor, is already confiscated by the yankee laws; all they want is to get hold of it. Where they have had the power they have insulted women and children, and often murdered men, even those who were not soldiers, in cold blood. Southern people can have no further connection with such a malignant race. If they are men they *will* be independent of the yankees. If they would secure honor or property or life they *must* be eternally separated from them.

FALSE LIGHTS.—Some two months ago Lincoln published a letter to a mass-meeting in Illinois, in which he said:

"A compromise to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army, by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you."

The Raleigh Standard represented Lincoln as saying, that "if any such proposition hereafter come, *it shall not be rejected*, OR *kept secret from you*." We pointed out at the time the glaring misapprehension, as we thought it, of Lincoln's meaning; but as the Standard did not correct it, it assumed the shape of misrepresentation. Such a statement was well calculated to mislead persons who had no opportunity of seeing the truth, and doubtless did mislead thousands of voters at the late election, who would necessarily infer from it that Lincoln was only waiting for a proposition, no matter how much it might demand, to make peace with the Confederacy.

Whilst it is not surprising that men who read only the Standard should be deceived into such a belief, we confess to great suprise at finding by an extract from Dr. Ramsay's Circular, which we had not previously read, that he had taken up the same impression. Witness the following sentence of that Circular:

"And inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln has recently announced that "any peace compromise shall not be rejected" if proposed by any of those controlling the army, I think it advisable that the President should instruct those having the power to open negotiations for peace, subject, however, to the supervision of the treaty-making power of the goverament, or the decision of the people."

No wonder that Dr. Ramsay was elected, for if he could have satisfied us of the correctness of his quotation from Lincoln, we would have voted for him or for anybody else that would have made such a proposition, "subject to the supervision of the treaty-making power," &c.; and would have advised everybody to vote likewise.

A RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Some weeks ago a fund of upwards of $42,000 was subscribed for the purchase of provisions to be sold at cost and charges to all classes of our town. Subsequently another subscription was started to supply gratuitously the poor of the town with provisions, fuel, &c., during the coming Winter. For this purpose $20,855 was given. The subscribers met on Saturday last and organized by electing H. L. Myrover, Esq. President, and the following Executive Committee, viz:

For Ward No. 1, Col S. T. HAWLEY.
2, A. MCLEAN.
3, JOHN C. HAIGH.
4, JOHN A. PEMBERTON.
5, A. A. MCKETHAN.
6, D. A. RAY.
7, JAS. KYLE.
8, J. A. WORTH.
9, JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

A committee of four Ladies for each Ward was also appointed to inquire into the condition of their respective Wards and report to the Executive Committee all cases of persons needing assistance, noting number in family, residence, employment, condition, &c.

The following list of the subscribers has been handed to us for publication:

Subscribers of $1000 each—Jas Kyle, Henry Lilly, E J Lilly, John Shaw, A A McKethan, Jas M Williams, C B Mallett, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Sons, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, J A Worth, Jno D Williams, G W Williams.

$500 each—Dr Jas F Foulkes, J W Lett, A W Steel, J H Hall, C T Haigh, Gee McNeill.

$300 each—S J Hinsdale, E L Pemberton, W McL McKay.

$250—W C Troy.

$200 each—James Martine, E F Moore, John Gee.

$100 each—A McLean, Jas E Lee, Isaac Dodd, D McLaurin, D A Ray, Jos Utley, W McIntyre, J G Godfrey, A G Thornton, Robt Mitchell, J W Powell, J G Shepherd.

$50 each—W N Tillinghast, A Johnson, Jr, Jas N Smith, J A Pemberton, Geo Brandt, S T Hawley, Cash.

$35—Cash, (C W A.)

$30—Theo Evans.

$25 each—J W Baker, P Taylor, Alex McLauchlin, E Glover.

$15—W R Love.

$10 each—A Overbaugh, Cash (C Davis,) J G Cook, M McKinnon, J H Cook, John Buie, Wm Overby, Wm Murphy, John Kershaw.

$5 each—Isaac Hollingsworth, Cash, Cash (J C.)

A LIBERAL GIFT.—We have received from Harris Tysor, Esq. of Deep River, a barrel of Flour, for distribution among the families of poor soldiers. This is a remarkably liberal act, as Mr. Tyser recently suffered a loss of some thousands of dollars' worth of property by incendiarism of deserters.

We have turned over the flour to the Relief Association, mentioned elsewhere.

GLASS WORKS.—The Richmond Whig states that an establishment for the manufacture of glass in that city is so far completed that it will be in operation in a fortnight. Workmen are already engaged. The war will make a great people of us.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—True to its policy of untruthfulness, the Standard again forgets its pledge to copy in full any article of ours that it might have occasion to reply to. We will again treat it differently, and copy the whole of the following article, not only because it is fair to do so, but because it will be amusing reading:

From the Raleigh Standard, Nov. 17.

"The Observer and the Elections.—The Observer appears to be chagrined at our statement in our issue of the 10th, that the Conservatives had carried at least six out of the ten members of Congress in this State. That paper says:

"The Standard does not tell us exactly who these "six or eight" are, but among them are several who are diametrically opposed to its own proposed course upon the peace question. It evidently claims, for instance, that the votes for Lieut. Fuller are votes to sustain and approve the Standard's course, and we suppose, therefore, that it claims the elections of Lieut. Fuller as a part of its "glorious triumph." In this it is egregiously mistaken. And it is fortunate for Lieut. Fuller that no such pretence was set up by the Standard before the election, for if it had been, much as that gentleman is respected, he would have been left in a woful minority.

"We suppose also that Dr. Warren and Col. Yellowley are included in the Standard's "six or eight." But both these gentleman issued circulars before the election taking ground the very opposite of the Standard on the peace question. And we shall be greatly surprised to find Mr. Turner, or Dr. Ramsay, should he be elected, acting with the Standard upon that question."

We will tell the Observer who the six members elect are, whom we claimed as Conservatives in our issue of the 10th. They are Messrs. Leach, Fuller, Turner, Gilmer, Christian, and Logan. All of these gentlemen are elected, and there is some ground of hope that Messrs. Yellowley and Ramsay are also elected, which would give eight out of ten to the Conservatives.

So far as Lieut. Fuller is concerned, we had most reliable information when we announced his name for Congress, that he was a true Conservative We earnestly desired his election, but we took no active part for him in the Standard, because we feared if we did so that it would call out the ultra secession or Destructive vote, and thus endanger his election. We rejoice at his success. He owes as much of that success to the Standard as he does to the Observer, for the latter paper is so wedded to the Destructives that it did not dare raise its voice in his favor. We were silent for the reason that we feared that by actively advocating his election we might injure him; the Observer, though the Editors no doubt paid him the compliment of their votes, did nothing and said nothing for him from prudential, selfish motives. The Editors voted for him, not because he is a Conservative, but because of his great and deserved popularity, and to gratify, it may be, some latent and unworthy old Whig feeling against Mr. Strange. The Editors voted for him, and we did all we could for him individually by urging voters from the District whom we happened to see to support him, and by furnishing his friends with documentary evidence against Mr. Strange. We published nothing against Lieut Fuller, but the files of the Observer will show that *it* published communications for *pay* against his friends, and consequently against him. The Observer could go out of its District to take part against Mr. Christian, but it had not a word to say, in its own District, for Lt. Fuller. But it has been rebuked for that sufficiently, without any rebuke from us, by the very large majority whom the gentleman it opposed (Mr. Christian,) has received at the ballot-box.

It is not true that Dr. Warren and Col. Yellowley, issued circulars before the election taking ground against the views of the Standard.

So far as Mr. Gilmer is concerned, he took no ground on the stump against the so-called peace meetings; and we learn further from a friend, who heard his speech in Graham, that he went as far as we have ever gone for an honorable peace. We regard him as a good Conservative, and the future will shew, in our opinion, that he will be as active to secure an honorable peace, and meanwhile to maintain civil liberty against the usurpations of the military, as any member of the new Congress. Should we, however, find ourselves mistaken in this respect, we shall not hesitate to say so.

The Observer is "sorry" to learn that Mr. Christian, Dr. Leach, and Gen. Logan are elected. Of course.

It is useless to mince matters any longer in relation to the Observer. That paper has donned the turban and turned Turk. It has gone over to the Destructives. Indeed, it has never professed to be a Conservative journal; but while it has claimed to be impartial, it has uniformly, for several months past, given the weight of its influence to the Destructives. We prefer an open enemy to a doubtful friend. The Observer was cautious in changing its coat. In the language of Mr. Macaulay, in his review of the works of Lord Bacon, "it was in the chrysalis state" some months ago—"putting off the worm and putting on the dragon fly—a kind of intermediate grub between sycophant and oppressor,"—but it is now a full grown dragon fly, with flaunting wings, dashing from point to point in a new atmosphere. Let it go. The Conservative party of the State can do without it, and will be all the stronger after having gotten clear of its doubtful aid and injurious influence."

We again state, that Messrs. Fuller and Gilmer, though we suppose that if they belonged to any party since the war it was to the "Conservative party," do not belong to the Standard's wing of that party—the secession wing, the so-called peace party. Mr. Fuller made that fact known very promptly in reply to an article in the Wilmington Journal, which he supposed was intended to class him with the Standard's "peace" party, then just beginning to show its head; and the Standard had no further use for Mr. Fuller until he was elected. And when Mr. Gilmer became a candidate, in the midst of the "peace" excitement, he most emphatically placed himself in the ranks with those who were for independence. The brief telegraphic dispatch from Greensborough in relation to his speech settled that point. The longer report of the speech, given in the Patriot, fully sustained the dispatch. Did the Standard publish any of these statements of his speech? Did it say a word in approval of them? On the contrary, the Hon. Bedford Brown, a special favorite of the Standard, was finally brought forward in that paper by the Standard's friends in hopes to beat Mr. Gilmer. Yet the Standard now claims his election as a "glorious triumph," sustaining the Standard's course! As to Messrs. Yellowley and Warren, it is not always possible to say what men mean by the language they employ, but we are entirely satisfied that we were correct in what we said of their circulars. Mr. Yellowley's was published in the Observer a few weeks ago. It entirely agreed with our own often-expressed views and was diametrically opposed to those of the Standard. Dr. Warren's was published in the Raleigh papers and very plainly pointed out to the "peace" men the error of their ways. These things we *know*. We repeat that we do not believe that either Mr. Turner or Dr. Ramsay belongs to the Standard's secession, peace party. In a few days now we shall have the official votes of all the districts. We shall then be able to shew that instead of winning "a glorious triumph," the Standard and its party—estrays from the "Conservatives"—have been very thoroughly beaten, and have received a foretaste of that Waterloo defeat which awaits the candidate they expect to put up against Gov. Vance next Summer.

So far as to the elections. But the Standard's assault upon the Observer claims a few words. In the first place it seems, by the Standard's own account above, that the Standard and the Observer took precisely the same course to promote Mr. Fuller's election—except the very trifling advantage that we voted for him and the Editor of the Standard did not—and yet *its* course was worthy of all praise and *ours* prompted by "prudential, selfish motives"! Judge not, oh Standard, lest *you* be judged! With what measure you mete it shall be measured to *you* again. The Standard might at least have attributed our silence to a motive as little improper as its own. But the Observer "is so wedded to the Destructives that it did not dare raise a voice in his favor"—that is, in Mr. Fuller's favor. Now ordinary mortals, governed by ordinary straight forward honest notions, might suppose that if the Observer were "wedded to the Destructives" it would have raised its voice and cast its votes against Mr. Fuller, and for one or other of the two "Destructives," as the Standard calls them, who opposed him, and especially as the "Destructive" party is so strong in the District that the Standard itself says it would have endangered Mr. Fuller's election if called out! Strange inconsistency, and prudence, and selfishness, to be wedded to a party which is in a large majority, and yet not dare to raise a voice in its favor, and actually to vote for a candidate of another party! Such logic is as little creditable to the ability of the Standard as its imputations are to its veracity.

But we are accused of "some latent and unworthy old Whig feeling against Mr. Strange" Mr. Strange knows better, we hope. But if we were like the Standard, we might have no difficulty in casting aside such old grudges when we abandon one party and attach ourselves to another to which we have been opposed. For instance, when the Editor of the Standard deserted the Whig party and joined the Democrats, did he refuse to vote for any of the old Democrats against whom he had old grudges? Again, when he deserted the Democrats four or five years ago, did he refuse to vote for any of the old Whigs against whom he had old grudges? If so, if such be his principle of ethics, it seems to us that he has exhausted his list of candidates, and can't vote for either old Whig or old Democrat, but will have to fall back upon one who appears never to have been truly either, viz: *himself!*

But we "published communications for pay against Mr. Fuller's friends, and consequently against him" We published *advertisements* for pay, precisely as the Standard and other papers did in regard to the candidates in other Districts. But the Standard forgot to say that the very first of all such advertisements that we published—and we published that and all of them with great reluctance—was an attack upon Mr. Fuller's more formidable opponent. We could not peramptorily refuse to publish that, and having published that, the friends of all the candidates claimed the same hearing, and were entitled to it.

As to the course pursued by the Observer during the late election in this District, we may repeat what we said *before* the election: The candidates were entirely agreed with each other and with us on the great question before the people, and the newspapers in this District did not think it right to stir up old party feelings which died here with the death of the old Union. Not a particle of that feeling governed our votes for Mr. Fuller. Our choice was governed by one very simple and sufficient consideration: he had served in the army as a private with two of the Editors of this paper, and won their highest regard and esteem during months of such intimate association. This was the turning point which directed our votes, between three candidates, all agreeing with us and all well qualified for a seat in Congress. But even this could not have justified us in starting a party contest in this District. There is but one party in this District; a fact of which the Standard would have had very convincing evidence if it had put up a candidate entertaining its views. Its corporal's guard of followers in the Cape Fear country, as is well known, were opposed to all the candidates in the field.

But the unkindest cut of all is the Standard's turning us over to the "Turks," alias the "Destructives." That paper some time ago blasphemously claimed the power "to kill and make alive,"—language only employed by the Deity—and we have heard of such things as reading a man or a paper out of a party. But to read the Observer out of a party to which (as the Standard itself confesses) it never belonged, and into a party to which it does not and never can belong, somewhat exceeds even the assumed omnipotence of the Standard.

"Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed,
That he has grown so great?"

It has not consisted with our views of patriotism and policy to belong during this war to any party but the great party of our imperilled country and of enemies of its enemies. So we have not attached ourselves to any mere political or personal party—neither to that organized under a new name for the benefit of the Editor of the Standard who had so outraged both the old parties that he never could hope for the gratification of his "vaulting ambition" by either, nor yet to that which he dubbed with the euphonious hang dog name of "Destructive." Having no ambition and no old grudges to gratify—has the Standard!—we are content to labor for the independence of our country, hoping when the war is over, to join hands again with our old Whig friends, and to have many a talk with the Standard, which by that time will doubtless have arrayed itself against both Whigs and Conservatives,—that is, if it can find or form any other party, even its present scare-crows the Destructives, that is likely to be in a majority and inclined to reward so able and pliable a tactician. Our party may then be in a minority, possibly, as it has heretofore been; but that will not influence us: we shall be satisfied if it is a great and glorious and honest party, as of old.

HOKE'S AND HAYS' BRIGADES.—The Richmond Sentinel does not unite in the Enquirer's hue and cry against these Brigades. It says:—

"So far from deserving censure, the officers and men of Hoke's and Hays' brigades should receive praise for their heroic, if not successful, defence against overwhelming numbers."

LARGE POTATOES.—Joseph McMillan, Esq of Richmond county, has favored us with three enormous sweet potatoes, the largest of which weighed nine pounds, and the three nearly filled a half bushel. The potatoes this year being generally small, these look like monsters by the side of any we have seen. There may be some virtue in the use of ashes in their cultivation, which we learn is Mr. McMillan's habit. Whether others also use ashes we confess we are too little of farmers to say.

CORN AND FLOUR.—A friend in Montgomery county writes us that there is not much of these articles to spare in his section. Some have a surplus, but others near them will need it. But besides this, the farmers cannot get either bags or barrels in which to haul their corn or flour to market. They have sent to Fayetteville and to the Deep River factories for cloth for this purpose and to clothe their families, without success; and they cannot get cards with which to make it at home. He fears there will be much suffering for clothes and shoes this winter, even if all is done that should be done by the wealthy; and thinks that the Legislature should appropriate a large sum to provide for poor soldiers' families. "It is not fair," says he, "for each county to provide for its own poor in this time of war, for in some counties that are very poor there are as many helpless families as in other counties of great wealth."

DOG SKINS.—Mr. J. L. Brown, a Tanner at Charlotte, advertises for 100,000 dog skins, for which he offers from $2 to $5 a piece. As a further inducement he says, "kill your dogs and save your meat and bread and your neighbors' sheep." Good advice, certainly, as to about nine-tenths of the "curs of low degree" that are fed upon the food now so necessary for man. But dogs "is rix," we suppose, for in passing along the street yesterday we heard a boy say to a country negro, "If he is a good 'possom dog I'll give you fifteen dollars for him," and well he might, for we happened to hear a day or two ago that 'possums sell at a dollar a pound in this market.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—From wounds received at Bristow Station, Capt. Jas. D. Bryan, and killed in the same battle, Lieut. Joel J. Denmark, of the 27th Reg't, of Wayne county.

In the hospital, at Strasburg, Va., on the 28th Oct., Wm. J. Simms, son of Benjamin Simms, Esq., of Cumberland county. He was from June 1861 a member of Co F, 3d Regiment N. C. Troops.

At Kingston Hospital, Georgia, of diarrhœa and liver complaint, 20th Sept'r, Francis M Wolf, of the 60th Regiment, aged 33 years, a native of Buncombe.

In a field hospital, near Gettysburg, Pa., Wm Herring, of Sampson county, Co. F, 20th Regiment.

At Hospital near Gettysburg, Pa., July 6, of wounds received in the battle of 1st July, George G. Gay, of Halifax county, aged 24.

At General Hospital No. 5, Wilmington, 13th inst, Private John A Butler, of Capt Buie's Company, from Columbus county.

Of a mortal wound at Gettysburg, 3d July, Jas S Tagert, of Co I, 32d Reg't, of Mecklenburg county, aged 21.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at Gordonsville, Va., Nov. 9th, 1863, Lt. Col. William W. Sillers, 30th Reg't N. C. T., of wounds received in the late battle near Kelly's Ford.

Col. Sillers was in the 25th year of his age—in the bloom of health and the pride of manly beauty. Possessed of a vigorous and highly cultivated mind—of a heart warmed by pure and generous impulses—of a lofty integrity, and a modesty equalled only by his merit—he was truly a paragon of manly excellence: the idol of his friends—the pride of his Reg't.

Ardently attached to his native South, and burning with a sense of the wrongs which she had suffered, he was among the first to exchange the fond endearments of home for the rude vicissitudes of a soldier's life. Volunteering in the first company which left his county, he performed his duties with such zeal and fidelity that very soon after entering the service he was elected 1st Lieut. in the same company in which he had served so faithfully as a private His soldierly bearing won for him the respect and esteem of his brother officers, and at the re-organization of the Reg't he was elected Major. Since that time he has been with them wherever the thunders of battle shook the hills of the 'Old Dominion.' Where the storm raged most wildly, and the work of death was most terrible, his manly form was ever seen, and his clarion voice ever heard cheering and animating his brave boys to "deeds of noble daring" His blood mingled with the stream which crimsoned the heights of Malvern Hill, and his rich life-drops fell upon the red field of Chancellorsville. He had just been promoted to Lt. Col, when at the head of his Reg't he made his last and greatest sacrifice. Far from the field of his glory, the fallen hero sleeps his last sleep. By his side lies a sweet and innocent child whom he loved. She was pure and good, and

"Fair as a star when only one
Is shining in the sky."

There let them rest—the one a tender bud of innocence and beauty, the other the very flower of chivalry.

But a short time since the writer of this feeble tribute and the deceased mingled their tears in sorrow over the death of the noble and gallant Burgwyn and the brave and gifted Hughes. In the fall of these three true and patriotic sons, our State has suffered a deep and heavy loss. In the great harvest of death, no nobler souls than these have been gathered to immortality.

The insatiate archer ever selects a shining mark, and those whom we love most dearly and respect most highly are the first to fall beneath his unerring aim.

——"The good die first,
And they whose hearts are
Dry as summer dust
Burn to the socket." J. C. D.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Richmond, Va, on the 6th Nov, of a wound received at the battle of Bristoe Station, Capt. Thomas Devereux Jones, Co. F, 27th N. C. Troops, aged 25 years, son of the late Thomas F. Jones and grandson of Thos. P. Devereux, both of North Carolina.

Thus was a life of virtuous integrity and lofty devotion closed by a death which illustrated the noblest traits of christian manhood. With all before him which makes life lovely or dear—submissive to the will of God, with a calm fortitude of soul, he yielded up that life, and placed the sacramental seal of blood upon that grand charter of liberties now being written for us by the swords of Southern freemen He left a young wife and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

Patience, sad mourner, patience. Think on Him who with
His blood forever placed on voluntary sacrifice
A sacramental seal! Forth in the flush of manhood, at
his country's call, forth went thy loved one.
Fame, health, happiness, yea *life* itself, freely he laid
upon his country's altar. Think not hard,
That God, with pitying eye, accepts the voluntary offering—think not hard! He works by *means*—
Means to a glorious end!—that grand vicarious sacrifice
by which the *One* set free the Universe,
Is to our mortal eye inscrutable, unfathomable, but *precious*,—precious as the price of our eternal freedom.
Thy loved one died! but still his *cause*, his country lives,
and by that act, that glorious act, of self devotion,
He helped to set that country *free!* Fragrant his memory lies embalmed in thousand grateful hearts.
Long years hence, when with slow fingers Time has
traced his furrow on thy cheek,
Busy men shall turn aside from the stern strife of life,
through thee to do him reverence.
Mothers with gentle eye and tender tone shall to their
little children tell thy sorrow,
And in low whispers, as in presence of a holy thing, shall
say, "*She wears those weeds for one who fell at Bristoe.*"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me through your columns to acknowledge a liberal donation of socks by the Young Ladies' Knitting Society of Fayetteville to the members of Graham's Battery, and to return the thanks of the Company for the same.

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS,
1st Lt Graham's Battery N C T,
Army of Northern Va.

Nov. 15, 1863.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—OFFICIAL.

	Christian.	Ashe.
Anson,	158	551
Randolph,	573	288
Moore,	575	309
Montgomery,	397	116
Stanly,	551	155
Davidson,	678	348
Chatham,	741	452
	3673	2169

The above includes a very few votes received by the Sheriff of Moore since the polls were compared (from the army.)

EIGHTH DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

	Lander.	Ramsay.
Mecklenburg,	931	367
Lincoln,	271	358
Gaston,	302	431
Cabarrus,	382	391
Rowan,	331	845
Union,	312	351
Catawba,	275	378
Cleveland,	427	257
	3281	3378

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The following is the official vote of the 6th District, including the army vote:

Gilmer,	2282
Brown,	832
Scattering,	216

The Second District.—On the 11th inst, the Sheriffs met at Greenville. The aggregate vote, as reported, stood 1,561 for Bridgers, and 1,512 for Yellowly. This comparison, however, is not final, as the vote of several of the companies of soldiers in the army had not been received. The Tarboro' Southerner learns that the Sheriffs are again to meet at Greenville, on Wednesday, the 18th, for a final comparing of the votes.

MAIL FAILURES.—A subscriber at Sullivan's Island asks if the Observer is regularly mailed to him? Assuredly it is; and if he does not get it regularly he is no worse off than we are in regard to all our Southern exchanges, including those from Charleston, which come to us, two, three and four at a time. The mails North of us are not so bad, failing rarely.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—The monitors ceased firing about 11 o'clock, A. M. One monitor got aground during the engagement and was peppered by both Sullivan and James Island batteries She got afloat again, after which the whole five were driven off and returned to their old position. This demonstration of the monitors is believed to have been caused by the heavy shelling of Gregg and Cumming's Point by our batteries on Sullivan's Island on Saturday night.

A heavy fire from Gregg, Cumming's Point and two monitors, alternately, has been kept up on Sumter today. No report has been received from the fort this evening No casualties are reported on Sullivan's Island The number of shots fired by the enemy to-day was one hundred and four.

Two negroes belonging to the 54th Mass. regiment, captured at North Edisto, were brought in to-day. They give a terrible account of Yankee treatment and the wretched condition of the negroes on Morris Island. Since their arrival their regiment has lost over four hundred by sickness and death.

From the Rapid Ann.—The reliable gentleman succeeded yesterday in "selling" many of our people. He arriving direct from Gordonsville, reported that Meade had, on Sunday, thrown his whole army across the Rapid Ann at Morton's, Summerville and Raccoon fords. Authentic information from the seat of war last night contradicts this report utterly

We mentioned yesterday that persons at Orange Court House on the morning before heard a brisk cannonade in the direction of Morton's ford, but at the time of the leaving of the Richmond train its cause had not transpired. We now learn that on the morning in question, about nine o'clock, a yankee cavalry brigade crossed the river at Morton's ford, but were immediately met by our troops and driven back, with the loss of five or six killed and several prisoners. We had two men killed and three wounded in the affair. From that time till eleven o'clock yesterday morning, the date of our latest advices, all was quiet along the Rapid Ann.—*Richmond Examiner, 17th.*

A semi-official despatch, received here Sunday night, clearly indicates the necessity of preparation for, if not the expectation of, an immediate engagement.—*Whig.*

From Abingdon, Va.—ABINGDON, Nov. 16.—Persons from Kentucky report the execution of Lt. Harry Conner, of Col Adam Johnson's Regiment, by the Yankees, at Mount Sterling on the 25th ult Ten Kentucky cavalry regiments have been mustered out of service, and a draft has been made on each county for a company, by Gov. Bramlett.

Good News from the West.—A gentleman direct from the far Southwest has kindly furnished us (says the Richmond Examiner) with a copy of the Press, extra, published at Paris, Texas. It contains the following, which is "important, if true":

Glorious News.—We give the following letter in full, which was received this morning direct from the writer. Owing to our long acquaintance with Col. Simson Fulsom we have every reason to believe that the contents of the letter are true.—*Editor Press.*

HEADQUARTERS 2D CHOCTAW REGIMENT,
Camp near Canadian, Oct. 11, 1863.

To Captain Campbell Ledbetter and other members of the General Council: Gents:—News has just arrived here, officially, and which is perfectly reliable, that Gen. Blunt has been killed by Gen. Quantrell in command of the Missouri forces. Gen. Blunt and most of his staff were killed while *en route* from Fort Smith in the direction of Kansas. All of his outfit was captured by Quantrell. * * * The Federals have evacuated North Fork. * * * Our brigade is anxious for a fight. Things are now assuming a much brighter aspect in this department.

Tell our friends the news.

Yours truly, S. N. FULSOM,
Col. Comd'g 2d Choctaw Reg't.

From North Mississippi—The Mississippian (extra,) published at Columbus, Miss., says it has private intelligence of a fight in North Mississippi, between Gen. S. D. Lee's forces and those under the Yankee Gen. Sherman. The fight was stubborn, but finally resulted in the defeat of the Yankees, with considerable loss. At last accounts Sherman was retreating. The fight took place somewhere near the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Latest News from the North—The Baltimore Gazette, of the 14th instant, has been received. It contains very little of interest. A telegram from Washington states that a considerable body of Confederates shelled Gen. Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburg, on Thursday last, from which fact it is argued that at least some "rebels" remained on the north side of the Rapid Ann.

The New Orleans Era, of the 4th, states that the Confederates attacked Washburn's advance on the 3d inst., driving it towards the main body. The Confederates were soon checked, it is said, and in turn were driven back, with the loss of 200 prisoners. The Federal loss was 40 killed. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Express says that the Federal forces had fallen back to New Iberia.

Gold, in New York, at the Second Board, Friday, was quoted at 147¾—an advance.—*Rich. Examiner, 17th.*

The tone of the financial articles in late Northern papers indicates the approach of a monetary crisis in New York.

In consequence of rumors of an attempt to get the Confederate Rams out of the Mersey, several war vessels had been sent to guard against it.

The London papers confirm the statement that the French Government had withdrawn its permission to prosecute the work on the Iron Clads for the Confederacy. Furnishing cannons and munitions of war are also prohibited.

North Carolina Prisoners who died at Camp Douglas.—Eighty-two Confederate prisoners died at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, in the month of October Among

"ELEGANT EXTRACTS."

We copied from the Raleigh Standard on the 27th August its reply to our appeal that it should change its course and restore peace to the State and good feeling towards the Confederacy. Readers of the Observer have scarcely forgotten the long and bitter denunciation of the Confederate Administration "from its inauguration at Montgomery to the present moment," which made up the Standard's response to our appeal. We replied to the Standard, most conclusively we thought until a day or two ago, when we stumbled upon a reply that throws ours altogether in the shade. We ask particular attention to it. We copy it in full, for every word of it is too good for one to be lost. It is the leading editorial article

From the Raleigh Standard, of Aug. 21, 1861

"*The Permanent Government.*—In the month of February next, the government of the Confederate States of America will enter upon the exercise of all its powers and functions, under the Permanent Constitution. The Provisional government so far, has been eminently successful. In view of the obstacles in its way, it is difficult to conceive how it could have been more so. Experience may have brought to light some instances in which errors have been committed, but the wonder is that they have not been more numerous.

The important trusts of the South were committed to men liable to err; with a weight of responsibility, demanding great wisdom, forethought and patriotism. Actively connected with the partizan contests of the country during one of the most difficult and exciting periods in the history of American politics, it was natural to look—had they been *small* men—men of a loose patriotism, for the manifestation, ever and anon at least, of a partizan spirit. Instances of this spirit may have occurred, but if at all, they have been rare.

The period is rapidly approaching when the machinery of the permanent government must be set in motion. For ourselt we have repeatedly declared, that during the continuance of the present war, we were no partizan—would obey no party dictation, or be controlled by any other principle or purpose than the well being of North Carolina and of the South.

On these grounds, therefore, with the present lights before us, having entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the distinguished chiefs at the head of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and for the further reason that so far as we can judge, it is the *will of the people*, we now in advance of suggestions from cliques, caucuses or conventions—as we have incidentally done repeatedly—declare our readiness, should they continue, as we believe they will, to exhibit the same patriotic and anti-partizan spirit which has hitherto marked their course, to give the honored names of Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens our hearty support for the chief offices in the permanent Government of the Confederate States of America.

We desire to witness no conflict of national parties, nor to be a participator in it, so long as this war lasts; and therefore, believing that the South should have but one feeling, one aim, and one cause, we could wish that no other names should be brought in conflict with theirs. The South combined as one man, under the blessing of God, is invincible—divided, she will become weak and impotent.

United in the prosecution and support of a common cause, every man will be left free to the full exercise of his own judgment, to approve or condemn any particular opinions, measures or acts of the government or its officers."

Rich, isn't it? So, the Raleigh Standard not only supported Mr. Davis for the Presidency with all the wicked doings of the said Davis at Montgomery fresh before it, but was so pleased with those wicked doings that *it* became his nominator for the Presidency of the permanent Government! Instead of "killing" him, it made him "alive"! And it is the Observer which has been "changing its coat," is it?

The Standard of Aug. 21, 1861, from which the above is copied and which we have before us, is so full of good Confederate feeling that we hardly know how to make our extracts. We wish to reprint the whole paper, but have not space nor time. Cannot the Standard do the public a service by reprinting all its issues from the day on which the war began down to the date at which it "changed its coat?" *We* must content ourselves with extracts. And next we copy the article which is honored with the second place of dignity:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 21, 1861.

"We do most unhesitatingly endorse the following sentiments so ably and strongly expressed by the Richmond Examiner:

"The Confederate Congress deliberates with closed doors, and no well advised person could wish their sessions to be the arena of oratorical gladiators and the spectacle of the populace. But general statements of the temper and intentions of parliamentary bodies will, despite of every caution, find their way before the public, and generally contain more or less of truth. It is now currently believed, with much distress by judicious men, that there is a small minority of Congress disposed to organize a standing opposition to the present Executive of the Confederacy.

"We are happy to think, however, that the minority is too small and too clearly without support in public sentiment, to create a serious difficulty in any of the functions of the Government; and every sound intellect that is inspired by a patriotic heart will unite to put down all efforts to create an organization of party for such ends.

"It is not desirable that any Government, even in time of civil war and revolutions, should be above and beyond the reach of parliamentary questions, examination and control. It is the constitutional duty of Congress and the inalienable privilege of free public opinion to check the Government of the Southern Confederacy when it enters the path of error or proposes measures that may cause serious inconvenience and unnecessary hardship to the people. A new Government, commencing its operation with untried means, and amid unparalleled circumstances, from necessity make some false steps; and the men who hold the powers of our nation have evinced their readiness to reconsider and modify their measures when warned by the public voice of an error in their calculations. But that just and useful vigilance of, and interest in, the action of the Executive, which the country and the representatives of the country should never lay aside, is wholly different from the continual antagonism and constant animosity of attack which are the characteristics of a parliamentary opposition, organized into party.

"A party of the opposition is an indispensable and inevitable feature of a free Government in time of peace. While affairs pursue their ordinary current, it is even beneficial to the State, and prevents government from much corruption. But in seasons like these it is neither beneficial nor permissible. Government is preserved from arrogance and corruption by the magnitude of its external dangers—and has no need of a *memento mori* in its own house. The sole effect of a party of opposition in Congress in this crisis will be to delay the measures required by the public safety, and weaken the force of the public resolution. When our disasters come, and sooner or later we must have some, war being full of chances, accidents, defeats, as well as of victories—the existence of such a party, inflamed by that hatred which grows with the exercise of antagonistic sentiments, may even imperil the existence of the Confederacy.

"If the condition of these columns to-day permitted, a hundred unanswerable reasons might be all urged why all sensible men in and out of Congress should set their faces against any party or faction that is disposed to make antagonism to the Government a basis of political organization. But these reasons are so palpable, that even those who are disposed to attempt it, are unwilling to admit their purpose. It is the first duty of every Southern statesman to afford the present Administration a frank and hearty support in the great and dangerous task it has undertaken. That the men who compose it are sincere in their purpose, it is pure folly to doubt, for if there be any difference in a common ruin, the worst fate will be theirs. Of their ability, they have given the best proof in their steady success from the hour they were called to power up to the present moment. Any one who will examine the materials for an Administration now to be had in the Southern States, will probably come to the conclusion that another Government, less open to objection, could scarcely be drawn from them. With difficulties seldom encountered in the history of nations, with means the most limited and in the immediate presence of a tremendous adversary, it has accomplished the most splendid results, and secured the power to achieve others yet greater. It is even less just than wise or patriotic, to assail this Government, because an army such as the oldest and most experienced of military nations could scarcely maintain without a strain of every nerve, called into existence at a moment's warning, when previous preparation and provision was impossible, has not that complete system of supply, and that mathematical order which characterizes the legions of France and Germany. It was necessary to have this army; it is beyond human power to give any army perfect organization without many years of labour; and hence it is certain that our arrangements should be defective in many points. But evils that cannot be avoided, if borne with patience and cheerfulness, cease to be misfortunes; and if ever a period has occurred in the history of mankind, when mutual sympathy, forbearance, and support between the people, the Congress and the Executive, was required by the interest of a country, it is surely that in which we now live."

We have pretty well used up our space. But one thing more remains which *must* have a place. In those days, when the Standard found room to praise our own rulers it found room also to denounce yankee misdeeds. One of these denunciations we copy, as it contains food for thought which we hope will gratify the appetite of the Standard's secession friends of the Peace party:—

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 21, 1861

Confiscation of Southern Property.—When old John Brown was on trial, he said in reply to a question, that he "intended freely to appropriate the property of slaveholders" to carrying out his object. This is the spirit in which the war is now waged against the South by Lincoln. His Congress has just passed an act which confiscates all property used by Southern men in defending their homes and liberties. This, of course, amounts to an attempt to confiscate or steal every dollar's worth of property which the South has, for every dollar's worth will be used, if necessary, for purposes of defence. Lincoln is at the head of one of the most unjust, wicked, and rapacious governments in the world."

Reduction of the Currency.—Assuming that a law will be passed by the ensuing Congress which will impose very heavy taxation, or induce large funding—and we think it safe to assume it—there are some consequences that will naturally suggest themselves to prudent men. The reduction of the currency will add to the purchasing value of money. And the necessity of having money to meet the demands of Government, will create the desire to sell, and an indisposition to buy.—Prices, therefore will fall; and as the reduction of the currency will probably be large and rapid, they will fall largely and rapidly.

For all the purposes of trade, this decline in prices will produce no particular evil effects.

If a seller gets a less price for his wares, he will be able to buy more with the same amount of money. In addition, indeed, to the effect produced by a depletion of the currency, the probability of its future stability would operate to repress speculation, and therefore, such inflation in prices as inordinate speculation produces. Business would be on a more quiet and healthy basis, and transactions comparatively unaffected by the distrust which now produces panic in high or low degree.

Men who look ahead of them, will, of course, prepare for the coming change. It is easier to pay debts now than it will be when the currency is reduced; hence it is wise to pay now. What a person has for sale will bring more now than it will then; hence it would be prudent to sell without delay, but to put off buying, if possible, till after the decline. It will be wise, too, to be as economical as possible. The dollar that is thrown away now, if kept till the new order of things, will be worth three dollars. In short if the change takes place in our currency which every one says must take place, and which our statesmen say shall take place, then there is nothing so good to hold at this time as money; for its purchasing power will be appreciated three hundred per cent. And, besides, nothing will be in such demand as money, in order to meet the heavy requisitions which we are calling upon Government to levy upon us.—*Rich. Sentinel.*

Perfidy among the Blockade Runners.—'Dixie,' the Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal, writes:

The loss of the Venus a week ago at the mouth of Cape Fear river, was a severe blow to the Quartermaster General, and the casualty was the more lamentable because it was the result of treachery. I have seen and conversed with a gentleman who came passenger on the Venus, and he tells me that the vessel had nearly got through the blockading squadron without discovery, and in five minutes more would have been safely out of range of the enemy's guns, when some traitor among the crew rang the steamer's bell, thus giving the yankees the alarm, and indicating in the darkness the exact direction in which they should open fire. This they did with such fatal accuracy that three men on the deck of the Venus were killed by the first shot. Two other shots successively struck the vessel. At the moment of firing signals were made to all the other ships of the fleet, several of which moved rapidly across the mouth of the river to intercept the Venus, and nothing was left the captain but to run her upon the beach. The vessel had no sooner struck than she was surrounded by the launches of the blockaders, and the passengers and crew were descending one side of the ship as the yankees were swarming over the other. Twenty-two only made their escape. 28 were taken prisoners by the enemy. The fate of the Venus should be a warning to the captains of Government vessels to be exceedingly careful in the selection of their crews, especially in shipping men in Bermuda and Nassau. The yankees, well enough convinced by this time that they cannot effectually close the port of Wilmington by their blockade, are resorting to strategy to compass the capture of our steamers. Bermuda and Nassau are overrun with the agents of Seward, and these men will lose no opportunity of getting their hirelings on board Confederate vessels, agreeing to pay them enormous sums to betray the ship on which they take service into the hands of the blockaders.

The books at the department at Richmond show that since the war began over 74,000 substitutes have been put in the army. Reader, just think how quick that 74,000 who stay at home, could end the war in connection with Bragg's army, at this moment.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Farmers of Cumberland county, held at the Court House in Fayetteville on Tuesday of November Superior Court, 1863, on motion, A. A. McKethan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and J. W. Baker, Jr. and J. T. Warden were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting to be to provide ways and means to relieve the necessities of the families of volunteers and the indigent poor of the county.

The meeting was then addressed in a very earnest and feeling manner by Messrs. Jonathan Evans, John T. Gilmore, John C. Blocker, Randal McDaniel, A. R. Smith, K. M. C. Williamson and John Waddill.

On motion, the chairman appointed John A. Williams, E. Spearman, N. R. Blue, C. B. Mallett, J. C. Smith, James M. Smith, Jona. Evans, J. C. Blocker and James McKethan a committee to prepare business for the meeting, to which committee the chairman, A. A. McKethan, was added by the meeting.

The committee, after retiring for a while returned and through Maj. Jonathan Evans made the following report:

Whereas, in this war, which is waged against our lives, our property and our liberty, and which we have neither power to prevent nor to end it if we would, and whereas through the misfortunes of war we have lost much of the most productive lands, and through the partial failure of two successive crops, the scarcity of provisions in this immediate section is such that suffering will ensue among the indigent unless a supply is procured and distributed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will assist the Government by all means in our power to prosecute this war to an honorable peace. And that as a step towards this we will comply with the Confederate Tax Law, by cheerfully paying our tithes

Resolved, That we do petition our County Court at its next Term to levy a tax sufficient to procure bread for the support of the poor of our county, particularly the families of our soldiers; and that corn be given to them instead of money as heretofore.

Resolved, that this meeting appoint a committee of two good men in each District in this county, whose duty will be to visit each family in their Districts, which are or will be in need of assistance; that these committees ascertain as far as possible what their true condition is, and what their prospects are for another year, and what amount of provisions they will need to carry them through this. That these committees make their reports to the Chairman of our County Court at its next Term.

Resolved, That as the difficulties in getting provisions are constantly increasing, the chairman of this meeting be authorized to borrow $50,000, and that he is instructed to invest that amount in corn wherever he can do so on the most favorable terms.

Resolved, That we do hereby petition the County Court at its next Term to assume the debt for the purchase of corn, and upon its so doing our Chairman is instructed to turn over to the County the corn purchased.

Resolved, That if other modes of transportation fail, we will hire our teams for that purpose.

On motion, it was resolved further, that our Chairman inform gentlemen on the committee of their appointment and instruct them as to their duties.

On motion, the Report was unanimously adopted.

According to the Report the meeting appointed the following gentlemen a committee in their respective Districts, viz:

Black River—John C Smith and L H Godwin.
Silver Run—A R Smith and D McDonald.
Flea Hill—Robert Williams and John McPhail.
Lock's Creek—Alex Maxwell and Jona Evans.
Cedar Creek—J C Blocker and B Culbreth.
Gray's Creek—E H Evans and Edward Spearman.
Rockfish—D Murphy and Wm McMillan.
Quewhiffle—P Munroe and A A McKethan.
Seventy-first—D Shaw and D Murchison.
Carver's Creek—D McKinnon and C D Nixon.
Cross Creek—J C Poe and W Braughon.
Town—A W Steel and Dr H A McSwain.

Ordered, that these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian.

A. A. McKETHAN, Chm'n.
J. W. BAKER, Jr., } Sec'ys.
J. T. WARDEN, }

Wilmington and Weldon Road.—From the report of the President and Directors it appears that the receipts for the twelve months ending the 30th September, 1863, have been—

From Passengers,	$856,679 54
" Freight,	480,449 52
" Mail transportation and other sources,	65 702 54
Total,	$1,402,831 60
The Expenditures:—	
Transportation and Road repairs Departments, including other charges incident to the working of the Road,	593,178 93
Leaving for nett earnings,	$809,652 67
The indebtedness of the Company on the 30th September was—	
Foreign,	$587,555 56
Domestic,	178,761 07
Total,	$766,316 57
Showing an increase during the year of	$15,920 64

The assets of the Company have increased during the same period $406,150 67. A small portion of the foreign debt is past due, and, with accumulated interest on the whole so due is $83,000. To meet this abundant provision has been made in Confederate bonds and in cotton. A correspondence has been held with the bondholders in London to which they reply, expressing their gratification and confidence in the company.

During the year 66 Cotton bonds valued at $99,000 have been purchased and added to the sinking fund.—*Journal.*

M. P. Conference.—The Methodist Protestant Conference of North Carolina, met in Rockingham county on the 4th instant. From the Watchman and Harbinger, published at Greensboro', we copy the following list of appointments for the ensuing year:

President, T. H. Pegram. Albemarle Circuit, unsupplied; Tar River, J. C. Deans; Roanoke, W. H. Wills; Halifax, W. McB. Roberts; Granville, J. M. Waynick, A. C. Harris; Orange, J. R. Ball; Alamance, A. W. Lineberry; Randolph, W. C. Kennett; Greensboro', C. F. Harris; Asheborough, Quinton Holton; Davidson, Z. C. Lineberry; Guilford, A. M. Lowe; Haw River, R. H. Wills; Winston, J. N. Kennett; Yadkin, A. Gray; Mocksville, W. F. Gray; Monroe, James Deans; Cleveland, W. A. Lineberry; Green River, J. W. Naylor; Buncombe, F. S. Gladson, C. A. Pickens; Catawba Mission, H. A. T. Harriss; Sea Board, J. Ketchum; Fayetteville, unsupplied.

Total number of ministers, preachers and members in the Conference bounds is 8,120; net increase the past year 769; houses of worship 104. The next Conference to be held at Bess's Chapel, on Cleveland Circuit, Lincoln county, on Wednesday, 9th November, 1864.

Counterfeit Notes.—Counterfeit twenty dollar notes have been put in circulation in Alabama. They purport to have been issued in June, when it is alleged that no plates of that denomination have ever been issued during that month. The engraving is said to be most excellent and fully equal to the genuine. Another means of detecting the counterfeits, says the Montgomery Advertiser, is by observing that at the close of the last line a comma takes the place of a period.

The Literal O'Flynn.—An officer who was inspecting his company in the army of the —— one morning spied one private whose shirt was sadly begrimmed. "Patrick O'Flynn!" called out the captain. "Here, yer honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with his hand to his cap. "How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered the officer. "Twenty eight inches," was the literal rejoinder.

EXEMPTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We give below what is believed to be nearly a correct statement of persons exempt from conscription in this State, with the exception of the 1st District, in which the number cannot be ascertained on account of the presence of the enemy. In the 10th District the number of militia officers liable to conscription may be estimated at 400. In the 3d District the number of magistrates may safely be put down at 80, and the number of militia officers at 225. In the 4th District we would estimate the number of magistrates at about 75 and militia officers from 350 to 400. It will be seen that there are only 2,040 substitutes. We will venture to say that this is a smaller number of substitutes than in any other State in proportion to population.

Second District.—Apothecaries 8, blacksmiths 14, county and State officers 32, C. S judiciary 1, C S tax collectors 1, details 130, disability 879, Ex clemency 4, Express Co employees 4, foreigners 12, factory employees 8, militia officers 204, magistrates 71, millers 29, millwrights 3, mail contractors and carriers 6, overseers 16, preachers 12, physicians 38, railroad employees 31, shoemakers 40, school teachers 7, substitutes 91, State agents 1, tanners 4, telegraph operators 4, wagon makers 8, government agents 1. Total 1,144.

Third District.—Blacksmiths 33, county and State officers 84, details 82, disability 520, Ex clemency 8, Express Co employees 2, militia officers 196, magistrates 66, millers 73, millwrights 10, mail contractors and carriers 6, non-combatants 15, overseers 9, preachers 22, physicians 31, printers 1, postmasters and clerks 1, railroad employees 43, shoemakers 68, salt makers 21, school teachers 7, substitutes 110, State agents 1, tanners 1, telegraph operators 3, wagon makers 1. Total 1,866

Fourth District.—Apothecaries 2, blacksmiths 47, county and State officers 26, disability 701, Ex clemency 15, foreigners 58, factory employees 3, fire department 57, millers 68, millwrights 7, mail contractors and carriers 21, overseers 32, preachers 8, physicians 24, policemen 25, postmasters and clerks 4, railroad employees 4, shoemakers 55, salt makers 421, school teachers 16, substitutes 140, seamen 11, steamboat agents 1, sup't gas works 2, tanners 10, wheelwrights 13, government agents 3. Total 2,760.

Fifth District.—Asylum 19, apothecaries 6, blacksmiths 87, county and State Agents 46, cadets at military Institutes 13, details 88, disability 790, Ex. clemency 39, Express Co. employees 8, foreigners 15, militia officers 296, magistrates 56, millers 63, millwrights 20, mail contractors and carriers 17, overseers 21, preachers 16, physicians 40, paper makers 7, policemen 9, printers 34, postmasters and clerks 3, railroad employees 170, shoemakers 72, school teachers 34, substitutes 465, State ordnance employees 82, tanners 21, telegraph operators 5, wagon makers 47, government agents 5. Total 2,544

Sixth District.—Asylum 8, apothecaries 2, blacksmiths 67, county and State officers 44, cadets at military Institute 2, details 959, disability 1,212, Ex. clemency 8, foreigners 18, factory employees 66, foundries 6, militia officers 430, magistrates 67, millers 106, millwrights 19, mail contractors and carriers 17, miners 6, non-combatants 41, overseers 12, preachers 11, physicians 44, paper makers 6, printers 18, railroad employees 200, shoemakers 108, salt makers 8, school teachers 36, substitutes 748, State ordnance employees 171, tanners 37, telegraph operators 3, wagon makers 56, government agents 5, *habeas corpus* 27. Total 4,554

Seventh District.—Asylum 1, Apothecaries 1, blacksmiths 146, county and State officers 48, colliers 2, details 487, disability 985, Ex. clemency 11, foreigners 3, factory employees 40, militia officers 468, magistrates 68, millers 122, millwrights 20, mail contractors and carriers 14, miners 6, non-combatants 181, overseers 8, preachers 47, physicians 48, railroad employees 28, shoemakers 108, salt makers 176, school teachers 15, substitutes 238, tanners 38, telegraph operators 1, wagon makers 49, government agents 1. Total 3,309.

Eighth District.—Blacksmiths 76, county and State officers 18, collier 1, C S. tax collector 1, disability 135, Ex. clemency 1, foreigners 10, factory employees 28, militia officers 217, magistrates 24, millers 48, millwrights 19, mail contractors and carriers 3, miners 16, overseers 21, preachers 15, physicians 20, paper makers 1, printers 3, postmasters and clerks 1, railroad employees 42, shoemakers 70, salt makers 1, school teachers 11, substitutes 44, State ordnance employees 5, tanners 14, telegraph operators 2, wagon makers 18, powder manufacturers 3, government agents 1. Total 1,864

Ninth District.—Apothecaries 1, blacksmiths 89, county and State officers 9, colliers 8, details 5, disability 1539, Ex. clemency 2, foreigners 1, factory employees 17, government contractors 28, militia officers 540, magistrates 8, millers 74, millwrights 12, mail contractors and carriers 1, miners 12, non-combatants 9, overseers 1, operatives in iron works 17, preachers 4, physicians 8, railroad employees 15, shoemakers 80, school teachers 9, substitutes 115, tanners 31, wagon makers 4, government agents 1. Total 2,660.

Tenth District.—Apothecaries 3, blacksmiths 79, county and State officers 25, details 162, disability 707, foreigners 5, factory employees 3, hatters 3, harness makers 1, magistrates 49, millers 80, millwrights 13, mail contractors and carriers 11, preachers 21, physicians 16, printers 3, shoemakers 55, school teachers 4, substitutes 89, tanners 18, wagon makers 16, habeas corpus 4. Total 1,357.

Aggregate.—Asylum 28, apothecaries 18, blacksmiths 588, county and State officers 282, cadets at Military Institutes 15, colliers 11, C S judicial officers 1, C S tax collectors 2, details 1,913, disability 7,868, Ex. clemency 87, Express Co. employees 14, foreigners 117, factory employees 155, fire department 57, foundries 6, government contractors 28, hatters 3, harness makers 1, militia officers 2,846, magistrates 407, millers 668, millwrights 123, mail contractors and carriers 72, miners 36, non combatants 196, overseers 120, operatives in iron works 17, preachers 156, physicians 264, paper makers 14, policemen 34, printers 54, postmasters and clerks 9, railroad employees 538, shomakers 651, salt makers 627, school teachers 139, substitutes 2,640, State ordnance employees 259, State agents 2, seamen 11, steamboat agents 1, Supt. Gas works 2, tanners 174, telegraph operators 18, wagon makers 219, wheel wrights 13, powder manufacturers 3; government agents 17, habeas corpus 31. Total 21,558.

From the best information we can get the number of conscripts passed through the camps of instruction may be estimated at 11,874 for the year ending July 16th, 1863, furnished by the several counties as follows:

Alleghany 23, Alexander 210, Alamance 212, Anson 102, Ashe 165, Beaufort 43, Bertie 49, Bladen 66, Brunswick 9, Buncombe 64, Burke 198, Cabarrus 232, Caldwell 100, Catwell 76, Catawba 189, Chatham 348, Chowan 5, Cleaveland 212, Columbus 31, Craven 9, Cumberland 99, Currituck 7, Cherokee 5, Clay 1, Duplin 57, Davie 126, Davidson 675, Edgecombe 164, Franklin 97, Forsythe 350, Gates 1, Granville 293, Greene 32, Guilford 363, Gaston 206, Halifax 145, Harnett 59, Haywood 8, Hertford 49, Henderson 13, Hyde 1, Iredell 334, Jackson 7, Johnston 486, Jones 12, Lenoir 52, Lincoln 134, Macon 34, Martin 47, McDowell 39, Mecklenburg 207, Mitchell 6, Montgomery 237, Moore 215, Nash 187, New Hanover 98, Northampton 57, Onslow 57, Orange 316, Pasquotank 1, Perquimans 7, Person 158, Pitt 145, Polk 4, Randolph 409, Richmond 117, Robeson 62, Rowan 494, Rockingham 169, Rutherford 185, Sampson 164, Stokes 325, Surry 284, Stanly 233, Transylvania 1, Tyrrell 3, Union 280, Wake 591, Warren 44, Washington 14, Wilkes 420, Watauga 20, Wayne 163, Wilson 84, Yancey 266, Yadkin 3. Total 11,874

It will be seen that some counties have furnished none or but few men. In the East, this is owing mostly to the presence of the enemy, while in the West the conscripts for the most part volunteered to escape enrollment. The estimated number of volunteers to avoid conscription is between three and four thousand, probably more—but owing to the rolls not being returned to the Adjutant General by recruiting officers, the correct statement cannot at present be made. North Carolina has furnished at least one hundred thousand men to the war, being more than any other State has furnished in proportion to population.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Confederate Tax in Virginia.—The amount of Confederate tax collected by T. C. Green, Collector for the State of Virginia, up to the present time, is $2,680,112 92. We are informed that the estimate now is that, for 1863, the Confederate tax in Virginia will amount to fifty millions of dollars, the city of Richmond alone furnishing ten millions of that amount. It is already ascertained that the sum to be collected will greatly exceed the amount contemplated by the framers of the law.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Capture of Dr. Peters.—Dr. Peters, who killed Gen. Van Dorn, was captured a few days since on his plantation upon the Mississippi river, where he was engaged in selling wood to the yankees.

OUR PRISONERS.

In the N. Y. Daily News, of Nov. 10th, will be found an article from the Chicago Times, which runs in this wise: "The new sewer at Camp Douglas is completed, and a perfect drainage has at length been established. The grounds may now be expected to be something like passable during the winter, presenting a marked contrast to their condition last season, when all over the square the mud was so deep as to make the place seem like a morass. The new fence of fourteen feet in height is also built all around the camp. Every effort is being made to improve the sanitary condition of the prisoners, though this action may perhaps be dictated by a desire to preserve the health of the United States soldiers which would inevitably assimilate to that of the prisoners. The number of prisoners reported sick on the books of Dr. Whelan, the camp Surgeon, last month, was 4,419, which, with 307 undischarged at the close of September, made 4,726 on the sick list for October. The total number of prisoners in camp is about 6,200."

So, two years and a half are allowed to elapse before the morass into which the rebel sinners were plunged by the compassionate saints is drained. The health of the prisoners is, we are told, "much better than could be expected, considering the *inadequate facilities for avoiding dampness, infection and filth*," and every effort is being made to improve their sanitary condition, "though this action may perhaps be *dictated by a desire to preserve the health of the United States soldiers.*" Nevertheless, out of "about 6,200 prisoners in camp, 4,726 were sick in the month of October," and of these, as we ascertain by counting a list of deaths appended to the above extract, 82 died in the same month.

There were pious Union reasons, no doubt, which compelled the saints to put the rebels in a swamp in the first instance. Dry land had not appeared above the flood of tears which they wept over the victims of this cruel war. Evangelical arguments were found for postponing the drainage of this swamp, which was prayerfully done at the last moment.

What a lesson is here conveyed to the Sepoy authorities at Richmond, who give "the gallant soldiers of the Union" precisely the same rations given to their own soldiers, only better cooked; who shelter them so long as a vacant house is to be had for love or money, and who cut short their food only when three of the largest hospitals in the rebel Capital, Chimborazo and Camps Winder and Jackson are obliged to go for a day or more at a time without a particle of meat. Yankee papers call upon the people of the North to rise as one man and sweep away the horrible nest of traitors at Richmond, in which loyal soldiers are suffering such tortures; and a tale is told on the streets of great plots among the prisoners to deliver themselves and put every man, woman and child in the city to the sword. Either of these deliverances would be acceptable to us. We do not wish to eat the yankee prisoners, but if their deliverers do not make haste, we will be compelled to do it. No fastidious prejudice against meats flavored with clams and pumpkins shall deter us from the dread repast. Positively, we will not starve.—*Richmond Whig.*

How to Spin Cotton Yarns without Cards.—Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has received the following communication on this subject from Hon. Wm. C. Clarke, the Senator from Greene and Marengo, which we publish for the valuable information it contains:

CAPITOL, Nov. 12, 1863.

His Excellency John Gill Shorter:—Dear Sir:—A constituent of mine, Col. R. R. Pickering, of Marengo county, is making excellent cotton yarns, for the manufacture of bagging and heavy clothing for negroes, without the use of cards. He gins the cotton slowly, so as to throw large flakes through the flue, which are caught in a hamper basket placed under the flue, and taken to the spinning wheel, without pressing the cotton. Col. Pickering informs me that his best spinners average eight cuts per day. Since he made this discovery he has abandoned the use of cards, in making coarse yarns.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. C. CLARKE.

Mississippi.—John W. C. Watson has been elected Confederate States Senator from Mississippi. He is chosen for the full period of six years from the 18th of February, 1864. He succeeds Senator Phelan. Mr. Watson is a prominent lawyer of Holly Springs. He is a man of superior talents, and one of the truest and best men in the Confederacy. His zeal and devotion to our cause may be understood from the fact that he has deliberately and ungrudgingly sacrificed a fortune in its behalf. It may be added that, in old party times, Mr. Watson was a whig. This is a matter of consequence only as it illustrates how completely old party prejudices have passed away in Mississippi. That State, in the days of partyism, was sturdily and unflinchingly Democratic; but in this crisis, the people, speaking through the Legislature, disregard former party distinctions in selecting men for public trust. This is the right spirit. The cause affects us all alike. Our united energies are necessary, and should be given to maintain it.—*Richmond Whig.*

Gen. S. B. Buckner.—We notice in the city to-day this distinguished officer and regret to see that his health is a little impaired.

A personal friend of his interrogated him in regard to the report that he had resigned, when he replied in a most positive manner that he had not, and added, "that no person or combination of persons, nor could any set of circumstances, at this late hour, drive him from the service of the South, and if he could not fight as a General he certainly could as a private.—*Charleston paper.*

Death of Gen. Posey.—This excellent officer, we lament to learn, died at Charlottesville on Sunday, from his wound, received in the fight at Bristow Station. He was buried at Charlottesville with military honors.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Prisoners at Johnson's Island.—A letter has just been received by Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Kittrell's Springs, from his brother, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, who is a prisoner on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Maj. Blacknall wishes the friends of Cols. Cantwell, Wharton Green, Hargrove and Boyd, and Capts. Davis and Turner, to be informed that they are all well and doing well, together with all other North Carolina officers. They frequently write home, but seldom receive replies. Maj. Crudup he fears is dead. Maj. B. says, all are well fed and well cared for.

Yankee Prospects.—"Is the Union worth an eight years' war?" is the anxious inquiry of the New York "World," which replies to its own question, that before the South can be subdued, the North will be bankrupt; that they may have the eight years' war and the bankruptcy, add no reunion after all; and that thus they will have "thrown the helve after the hatchet." Everything tends to show that thoughtful Yankees know and feel they have lost the cause; and the prudent ones, presentient of storm, make hay while the sun shines. Listen to the New York Tribune of a few days ago:

"The truth is, we are in the midst of the mad intoxication induced by an excess of irredeemable paper money. Everything will go on swimmingly until pay day comes, and then—Heaven help us all! In the meantime, it would be well for every one to make hay while the sun shines.

WAR NEWS

Yankee Camp Surprised and Prisoners Taken.—RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—On Wednesday, about daylight, Gen. Hampton surprised a cavalry camp of the enemy, four miles from Stevensburg, Culpeper county, and captured 175 men, horses and equipments, and killed one major and two or three privates. Our cavalry also captured 39 yankees at Ellis's ford a few days ago.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—The enemy fired 11 shots from Gregg at the city to-day. The damage was trifling; 3 or 4 buildings were struck and one person slightly injured.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 20.—Between two and three o'clock this morning the enemy in several barges, approached Sumter. Upon being hailed from the fort they answered with oaths. They discharged several volleys of musketry, which were replied to by the garrison. The engagement lasted fifteen to twenty minutes, when the barges withdrew.

Two or three more shells were thrown into the city last night; no person injured.

From Bragg's Army.—ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to the Intelligencer says that the battery planted on the eminence near the mouth of Chickamauga opened yesterday on the enemy's camps, on the opposite side of the Tennessee river. A furious shelling took place for half an hour, with great effect, dispersing the enemy in every direction. The enemy attempted to reply with two guns, but were completely driven from their position.

A correspondent of the Register at Little Tennessee River, says that Gen. Wheeler has intercepted a letter from Burnsides' Adjutant General to his Quartermaster in Kentucky stating that he had only ten days' rations and God only knew where the next would come from.

The Appeal and Register both mention a rumor that Sherman has crossed Tennessee River at White's Bluff with 20,000 men moving towards Rome, Ga.

Louisville dates to the 12th, per flag of truce, state that the enemy has been on quarter rations. The citizens of Chattanooga are suffering greatly, and being sent North to keep from starvation. A train on the Bardstown Road had been burned by the rebels. Cincinnati dispatches say that rebel privateers are cruising off Sandusky, their supposed object being to relieve the prisoners on Johnston's Island, and act as pirates. Longstreet's forces crossed the Tennessee at Loudon. His cavalry is reported within nine miles of Knoxville, the enemy falling back before them. Gen. Bragg's general order advises soldiers to prefer an honorable death on the battle field to languishing in Northern dungeons till the close of the war.

ATLANTA, Nov. 19.—Advices from the front report that Longstreet, on Monday, was ten miles from Knoxville, and advancing. A good many of his wounded are reaching our lines. The conflict of the pickets for the possession of Woodside, half way between Chattanooga and our line, nearly brought on a general engagement. The Marietta Confederate says that Longstreet certainly holds Knoxville.

From Louisiana.—MOBILE, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Tangipahoa, 16th inst., says that a letter received by a member of Gen. Green's staff, announces the defeat of a yankee column in Louisiana. Franklin's Division encountered a portion of Taylor's army under Green, near Alexandria, on the 5th of November. After a stubborn fight the yankees were routed with loss of stores and six hundred prisoners. Weitzell's Division is reported to have been routed by Gen. Taylor near Opelousas. The expedition is said to be abandoned. A portion of the troops have returned to Port Hudson and Baton Rouge.

News from the West and Southwest.—MOBILE, Nov. 19.—The Register has a special dispatch from Oxford, Miss., Nov. 17th, which contains the following news:

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—It is reported that Burnside's resignation has been accepted, and Foster has been appointed to succeed him. Gen. Sherman is reported to have been killed in an engagement with S. D. Lee. Iuka was burned by the Confederates on the 10th.

New Orleans dates of the 29th Oct., report the sailing of a fleet under Gen. Banks, which consists of three ships of war, sixteen transports and a number of schooners and tugs. The expedition crossed the bar at the Southwest pass on the 17th; destination unknown.

The Texas Expedition.—MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 19.—A dispatch dated Summit, Nov. 19th, says that a gentleman from New Orleans reports that Dana's expedition to Matagorda Bay was wrecked, and that seven transports were driven ashore and captured with all on board. General Banks accompanied the expedition, but has not yet been heard from.

Rumors Afloat.—There are rumors afloat in our city from East Tennessee, among which is, that Knoxville has been evacuated by the enemy, who has retreated towards Cumberland Gap, and that the stores, &c., of the enemy at Chattanooga are being actively removed therefrom. We await, with some anxiety, what we trust will prove a confirmation of these rumors, and of others which are being circulated here, but to which we care not now to allude, lest they might prove to be untrue.—*Atlanta Intelligencer, 18th.*

Yankee News.—RICHMOND, Nov. 20.—Baltimore papers of the 17th inst., state that the expedition under Banks had landed safely on the Texas shore of the Rio Grande river, after experiencing very heavy weather. The Government works at Fort Brown were destroyed by the Confederates, when they saw the yankees had landed. The town of Brownsville was set on fire by the Confederate cavalry, but the Unionists resisted them, when a bloody fight occurred.

The steamer Sunny Side was destroyed by fire a few days ago near Island No. 16. Her cargo consisted of 1800 bales of cotton, which, together with the boat, was a total loss. Thirty passengers, including eight ladies, were drowned in attempting to get ashore.

Gold in New York on Monday was 147½.

SHEEP.

FOR sale, three BUCK LAMBS, half Cotswold, shear from six to nine pounds of wool. Price $50 each, cash. Apply to HUGH McLEAN.
Buie's Creek P. O., Harnett Co., Nov 18. 82-3tpd

OFFICE OF THE ACT'G ASS'T

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.

TAXATION.—It is plain that if the approaching session of the Confederate Congress should do its duty, as we doubt not it will to the best of its understanding and ability, it will enact some law to reduce the amount of currency which, by super-abundance, has made every thing the government or people buy cost ten prices. The plan of funding, heretofore in operation, has produced but a partial and limited effect. Patriotic men have invested some hundred millions of their Treasury notes in bonds, and thus withdrawn so much from circulation; but four-fifths of the people, or at least those who hold four-fifths of the currency, did not unite in the effort to restore the currency to a sound condition. Voluntary funding having failed of the effect hoped for, something else must be resorted to. What that will be, remains to be seen. It is more than probable that it will be a system of heavy taxation. It is our duty to call the attention of our readers to that probability, that they may familiarize their minds and the minds of their neighbors to the fact, and reconcile themselves to it as a *necessity*, not less than a sound and wise and profitable policy under the circumstances. It is not to be expected that any man will embrace heavy taxation as a choice, except a choice of evils, and in this view we may all desire that Congress shall do its whole duty, and lay taxes with an unsparing hand. It will be a very penny-wise policy, if, shrinking from present taxation, the present evils of the currency shall be entailed upon the country for another year—may not the present evils only, but their vast increase unless some decided corrective be applied. Let us therefore look for heavy taxation. Let us call for it, demand it; for it is every man's *interest* to have it. If we would prosecute this war to a successful termination, the government must be maintained and supplied with an adequate amount of money—of money that is of reasonable value—and government and people be enabled to purchase food and clothes at reasonable rates. To accomplish these indispensable objects, the amount of currency must be reduced, and no way of reducing it seems to be practicable except funding and taxes. Funding, or voluntary exchange of Treasury notes for bonds, having failed, there does not appear to be any other mode than taxation. Therefore let all be prepared in their own minds to assent cheerfully to whatever mode and manner of taxation the Congress may select from the various schemes presented to that body. We meet duties with but little vexation and difficulty when we make up our minds that they *are* duties, and that it is wise to meet them manfully. Let every man reflect that it is either taxation or subjugation: either the contribution of a small part of his substance to the government for the sake of freedom and security, or the giving up of the whole to our ruthless enemy. We have given our sons and brothers, let us not refuse a small part of our property, and that without grumbling.

FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—It is manifest that if the experiment of free republican government is to be tested by the result in the United States, it is a miserable failure. There is not in all Europe a more thorough despotism and a more exacting and unscrupulous tyranny than the government of the United States. It is needless to repeat the evidences of this which have been presented in our columns from time to time for the past three years. But the latest and crowning act is the practical exclusion from the polls in the late elections of all those who were suspected of disagreeing with the government, by requiring a test oath, an oath of allegiance, from any one whose vote might be challenged. This was done in Maryland at the late election. A week before the day of election Gen. Schenck issued orders prescribing the oath, and requiring the military to arrest all persons whom they might choose to consider suspected persons "found at or hanging about or approaching any poll or place of election." Even the Lincoln Governor, Bradford, demurred to this, and his remonstrance showed Lincoln that his General had gone too far for the moment, and so he revoked that part of the order, substituting one for the military to prevent disturbances or violence at the polls, which amounted practically to the same thing. The order for the test oath was allowed to stand in full force. And the result was such as might have been anticipated. Maryland voted the abolition Lincoln ticket, for all who would have voted against it staid away from the polls for fear of arrest. And so the destiny of that State and the character of its domestic institutions are fixed by a party, and probably a minority, of its citizens. Governor Bradford remonstrated against the proceeding, but his objection had no effect.

In Tennessee, no man is allowed to do business as a merchant till he shall have taken an oath of allegiance, and no goods allowed to be brought to any part of East Tennessee except Knoxville, where merchants can only engage in the retail business. The wholesale trade is Brownlow's and his appointees. Brownlow must approve the sale of every bill of goods exceeding five dollars in value, and for each approval he receives 20 cts. Cotton shippers must pay 4 cents per pound export duty and two dollars per hogshead on tobacco, "before either can escape the vigilance of the Treasury officers." Manufactured tobacco pays 5 per cent. export duty. Disloyal persons cannot trade, "nor Union men who do not approve Lincoln's war policy."

At Greenville, in addition to the ordinary test oath, a tradesman is obliged to swear that he will not sell to secessionists, nor associate with them, nor wed a woman of secession proclivities. As one of our exchanges says, "If the yankees should overrun the whole South, the people will have been so thoroughly sworn and to so many purposes, that we fear the obligations of an oath will lose their binding force."

Such is a foretaste of the blessed "free republican government" under which we should be ground to the dust and deprived of all personal and political freedom, if we should allow the Raleigh Standard's friends, who go for "the constitution as it is and the Union as it was," to have matters their own way in North Carolina. Several of its "peace meeting" men were so anxious to establish this Tennessee system in North Carolina that they joined the yankees in their recent murderous robber raid to the Warm Springs in this State.

"ELEGANT EXTRACTS."—We have had occasion more than once lately to recur to and reprint some of the admirable articles—admirable in spirit and for ability—which were transferred from the Raleigh Standard of the earlier days of the war to the Observer of that period. The Standard and the Observer in those days were entirely agreed. In 1862, the Standard's course was so much changed as to force from us during the canvass for Governor, in justice to ourselves and to Col. Vance, the expression of our dissent. In 1863, the Standard's course and that of the Observer are diametrically opposed. Whenever a man or a paper changes its politics it accuses every body else of having changed, himself or itself alone being consistent. The Standard is no exception to this rule, and of course charges the Observer with "changing its coat." Such a charge is too silly to require reply. We respond to it by copying from the Standard some "elegant extracts" which will show where the "changing of coats" has been. We have but one objection now, as in 1861, to the Standard's articles of that day—they are *rather* strong in their eulogies of that wicked government at Montgomery and the more wicked government at Richmond. We like moderation in all things. Perhaps it is because of that liking we have been able to give the government our support from the beginning, though not unfrequently feeling and expressing disapprobation of some of its acts.

THE FUTURE OF THE WAR.—Under this head the Richmond Dispatch has the following paragraph, which is in perfect accordance with our own impressions, formed from the tone of the Northern papers, and "the reason of the thing." To our mind it is perfectly apparent, and has never been a matter of doubt, that if the Southern people will but remain "true to themselves, patient, persistent and harmonious," they will certainly exhaust the North and achieve their independence. And if ever a people had a motive to exert those qualities, and all other manly qualities, to accomplish that result, it is the people of the Southern Confederacy:—

"*Future of the War.*—An intelligent gentleman, who has recently visited the U. S., and has had unusual opportunities of observation, expresses the conviction that the North, unless some unexpected advantage of great importance shall be obtained by its arms, or some great misfortune be brought upon us by our own folly, will not be able much longer to conduct the war upon its present dimensions. He is of opinion that the North is much nearer exhaustion than the South. Their bluster and bravado will increase in proportion as their strength diminishes, but if we are true to ourselves, patient, persistent and harmonious, the worst of our danger, with the blessing of Heaven, will soon be over. Such at least is the opinion of one whose name, if we could give it, would carry with it no ordinary weight."

GOOD SIGNS.—The Richmond Enquirer states that at Winchester, or anywhere North of the Rappahannock, Sutlers of the yankee army receive Confederate bills at half the value of their own "greenbacks." So that they command more there than in Richmond. Also, says the Enquirer, the yankees will buy no land in the parts of Virginia occupied by them, at any price, and nobody either buys or sells land in the Western part of Virginia, which has presumed to set up for itself as a separate State. From these facts the Enquirer infers, and apparently with reason, that both yankees and Western Virginians believe that the South cannot be subjugated, and that consequently yankee transactions in land will be void and worthless, and Confederate money good.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch mentions the detection of a merchant of that city in an attempt by false swearing to reduce the amount of his taxes on sales. He had two stores in the city, and gave in the gross sales at one of them as $660, and at the other as $375. Being closely questioned and brought to the oath, he increased these amounts to $1560 and $1375. Satisfied that this was a false statement the officer pursued his inquiries, and finally found a receipt in the hands of one gentleman for over $10,000 worth of goods bought from the merchant in September. The man, M. Kraker, has been arrested and bound over in $40,000 for trial.

It is to be feared that there are similar cases of fraud in other parts of the country. The insatiate greed of gain, the supposed difficulty of detection, and the absence of patriotism in many, leads to such a supposition. It is not only the duty of the officers to detect the fraud when possible, but also the duty and the interest of others to assist in its detection, for every case of the kind imposes additional burthens upon honest people who pay according to law. The penalties of fine, imprisonment, and indictment for perjury, should be rigidly enforced against all such swindlers.

ANONYMOUS WRITERS.—Some persons have strange ideas of the duty of the Press. We have before us a severe rebuke of a man in one of the upper counties, who is said to have taken excellent care of himself and family, but been hard-hearted to the soldiers' widow in these times of suffering. The name of the offender is stated, and we are expected to publish him to the world though his accuser is ashamed or afraid to sign his own name to the accusation! Of course we should be liable to an action for libel if we were to publish it, even though the name of the accuser were signed to it. But that would not be the worst of it: such publications would stir up neighborhood strifes, and if tolerated at all, lead to the dragging of every man's faults and foibles before the world, which would judge him without knowing his defence. They would be improper, therefore, even if the accuser should have the manliness to show himself. It is well to publish men's good deeds, for the sake of the example to others to do likewise; but even that must be done with discretion and with undoubted evidence of the fact, otherwise somebody will be offended.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—It will be seen by the proceedings of a large County Meeting, published in another column, that the citizens of this county are not content to rest upon the large provision heretofore made for the families of our gallant soldiers, but have taken measures to provide a further sum of $50,000 for that purpose. We trust that every county in the State will do its whole duty in this respect.

DISTILLING GRAIN.—The Wilmington Journal has heard that one or more whiskey distilleries in the neighborhood of Fayetteville are engaged in distilling grain, contrary to law. It is said that the Grand Jury has heard the same reports, and spent a large part of the past week in endeavoring to ascertain the truth of the stories. To what conclusion they arrived, we have not heard. The Journal's "good authority" would have done well to make his appearance before the Grand Jury, rather than in the Journal office.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.—The accounts of recent operations near Knoxville are highly encouraging, if reliable. All the incidents of the past week appear to have been favorable, though not upon any large scale. Very important results have been expected from Gen. Longstreet's movement upon Knoxville. We trust that they will be realized.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.—A dispatch in some of the papers says that "a severe skirmish at Woodside was near bringing on a general engagement." One of the papers had it, "a severe skirmish over a woodpile was near" &c.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Hon. W. N. H. Smith is re-elected in the 1st, and Hon. R. R. Bridgers in the 2d District.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The yankee papers say:—

"The State debt of North Carolina, upwards of one million of dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Oct. 24th, from a wound received at Bristow's Station, Robert D. Weatherly, Serg't. Major of the Guilford Grays, 27th Regiment, aged about 23 years.

Died in Hospital No. 9, Richmond, the following North Carolina soldiers: Privates J A Quinn, Co D, 27th Reg't, and W W Crooker, H, 47th, died Nov'r 8th; Corp'l D P Hart, D, 54th, Nov 9th; J E Washburne, E, 44th, Nov 10th; Private W J Bell, K, 30th, Nov 12th; Private K Williams, D. 26th, Nov 13.

In the Winder hospital, on the 18th Oct., Wm. D. Patterson, aged 24 years. He was a member of Company E, 52d Reg't, N. C. T., and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in July last. He leaves a wife and one child.

Suddenly in camp of the Montgomery True Blues, of an Apoplectic Fit, Joseph Seely, aged 33 years.

In Bailey's Factory Hospital, Richmond, August 5th, James R. Hartin, from a wound received in the battle near Richmond, June 26th 1862, of Co. F, 37th Regiment, aged 23.

Killed on the battle ground at Chancellorsville, May 3d, J. L. Hartin, Co. B, 1st Regiment aged 21.

Capture of a Yankee Regiment.—Corinth dates to the 29th ult., telegraphed to the Chicago Times, state that the 1st Alabama cavalry (loyal), about 800 strong, recently sent to destroy the railroad communications of the enemy, when near Talladega, were surrounded by a largely superior force, and most of them captured.

Liberal.—At an united meeting of the 1st and 2d Presbyterian Churches of this city, the sum of $4,080 was contributed for the purchase of shoes and socks for the barefooted soldiers of Gen. Lee's army.
Richmond Whig.

Arkansas.—Many negroes have returned to their owners, among them, all, or nearly all, of Mr. Jerome Pillow's and some of Gen. Pillow's.

The reported arrest of Gen. A. P. Hill is untrue.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers are to the 16th inst. The news is of little interest.

The Potomac Army.—Gen. Meade was in Washington, consulting as to his operations. Halleck is said to favor the army's going immediately into winter quarters, and Secretary Stanton the same course, while the President and Gen. Meade propose to take advantage of the completion of the bridge over the Rappahannock to force a fight on Gen. Lee at the nearest possible point to the Rapidan.

From Chattanooga.—The correspondent of the World says nothing offensive can yet be undertaken by the army, as it will take considerable time to collect sufficient supplies at Chattanooga. The barge transportation has not been able to furnish sufficient supplies, and large numbers of mules and horses had died in consequence, and large bodies of cavalry have been sent back to be remounted.

The Canada Plot.—Canada papers state that the rebel plot was a failure; but acknowledge that the rebel Government fitted out the R. E. Lee with a valuable cargo from Wilmington to Halifax to pay the expenses of the plot. 36 officers and 300 men were to go into Canada overland in small parties and liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island. The plan was to man a propeller, surprise the garrison on the Island, and take the prisoners to Canada.

The French Rebel Rams.—Yankee papers say that "the authorization which was granted by the French Government to M. Arman for building and arming ships-of-war at Nantes and Bordeaux, was obtained by him on the false pretences that they were to be sold to the Chinese Government and used in the waters of China. It was not known or expected that these vessels were for enemies of the United States. Information of that design was obtained by this Government only a short time ago, and the French Government promptly revoked the authorization when this information was laid before the Emperor. Justice to France requires that this statement should be made to correct misapprehension on a subject in regard to which France has acted with good faith towards the United States."

Finances.—The New York World, in its financial article reviews at length its predictions for several months past of a stringent money market in the Fall. It then remarks:

"The World has nothing to take from what we have written; we can say now that the condition of the New York banks, the Treasury Department and financial affairs generally in the city of New York, are to-day *worse than we could have conceived it possible to make them*, even under the incompetency and stock-jobbing trickery of the Treasury Department."

In the same article the World advises "the outside public to *sell and realise at once* on all the railway and speculative shares they hold, and do nothing until after Congress meets, and Mr. Chase's policy and movements are better known. * * The 'money pressure' during the week will be *severe and ruinous* to those who are unprepared for it. This warning is based on actual knowledge of events which are almost certain to happen next week."

Wilmington.—The Washington Government has determined to close the port of Wilmington, N. C., at any expense, and such swift steamers as can be spared are being sent to that point.

Burnside's Successor.—Gen. Foster, who succeeds Gen. Burnside, will reach Knoxville in a day or two. Gen. Burnside is ill with dysentery.

Blockade Captures.—Of four steamers recently captured off Wilmington, one was laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing, and one with lead, sulphur and saltpetre. The original cost of one was $200,000.

A lot of Rebel Documents were captured in the Cornubis; among them letters from E. DeLeon, Paris, to President Davis, in one of which he expresses the belief that there is no intention on the part of France to recognise the Confederacy.

Large Payments.—The payments out of the Treasury last Thursday were twenty-five millions—the largest ever made in one day since the government was organized.

Good News from Tennessee.—MISSION RIDGE, Nov'r 19.—To Gen S. Cooper: Gen. Wheeler reports his attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the works at Knoxville, capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen'l.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20.

A dispatch to the Intelligencer states that there has been considerable skirmishing at Nickajacke, and that the enemy has been driven back.

The Appeal blarns from Col. Chester that Longstreet had captured Knoxville, routing the enemy, and taking 1200 to 1500 prisoners. 140 prisoners arrived on the same train with Col. Chester.

Wheeler is reported to be in the enemy's rear, and Longstreet pressing their front.

250 prisoners were brought down this evening. Many more are on the way down.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20.—An officer who left Loudon on the 18th, reports that Longstreet captured 1600 and Wheeler 600 yankees on the 18th. Longstreet was one mile and a half from Knoxville entrenching.

In the retreat from Louden the yankee army, about 5000 strong, was greatly demoralized, and left about 100 wagons of commissary stores and ordnance on the road.

Persons liberated from Chattanooga report great suffering for the want of food and fuel.

136 yankees, forming Burnside's rear guard, reached Dalton last night. They say that Knoxville is another Harper's Ferry trap and that Burnside must evacuate it.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov'r 20.—The enemy renewed his fire on the city this morning. About 4 o'clock this afternoon the number of shells thrown was 62. No casualties either in the city or fort.

CHARLESTON, Nov'r 21.—Shelling of Sumter averaged one per minute last night and continues heavy this morning. One man killed in the fort yesterday. No further firing on the city.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—Passengers by the last evening's Central train report all quiet on the Rapidan.

All reports tend to show that Meade has concentrated his forces opposite the fords leading to Chancellorsville. Whether he intends crossing or not, time will show.
Sentinel.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—Brig. Gen. Meredith sent a rejoinder to Judge Ould's recent letter on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, but it was found to contain so much gross personality, that Judge Ould deemed it inconsistent with self respect to retain the communication. It was accordingly returned to the writer without a reply.

It appears that Meredith was only an *agent* for the exhange of prisoners, while General Hitchcock is the "Commissioner" with whom, properly, the correspondence should have been conducted, but he has not been heard from until now. We learn that Judge Ould has received a letter from Gen. Hitchcock, in his official capacity as "Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners," in which the questions relative to the parole of prisoners are dispassionately discussed.

Judge Ould will, of course, send an appropriate reply to this communication, and we indulge the hope that the correspondence thus begun, may lead to the resumption of the exchange of prisoners at an early day.
Rich'd Whig, 21st.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Nov. 1st, 1863.

On the 1st of July, 1863, in the bloody contest on the hills that overlook the little town of Gettysburg, Pa., while gallantly leading his Regiment to the charge, fell mortally wounded Col. HENRY KING BURGWYN, of the 26th Regiment, N. C. Troops.

Whereas, The Philanthropic Society has received the above mournful intelligence

Resolved, That whereas another gallant spirit has been added to the long and mournful list of the Alumni of this University who have fallen in our struggle for independence, that it behooves us to present our feeble offering at the shrine of freedom and freedom's dead. And that while we bow in humble resignation to the fiat of Him who "doeth all things well," we can not but mourn over the untimely end of youth, talents and fortune—we can not but drop a tear on the grave of the soldier and the patriot.

Resolved, That in Col. Burgwyn his family has lost an affectionate son and a kind brother, the University one of its most gifted and promising Alumni, the army one of its most gallant spirits, and the country one who bade fair ere long to shine an honor and an ornament to his native land.

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies of the Society are tendered to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and we hope that in this their hour of sadness they may receive consolation from him who gave and who has taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased. And to the State Journal, Raleigh Progress, Fayetteville Observer and Richmond (Va.) Examiner, with request to publish the same.

W. McK. CLARK,
D. S. BAXTER,
J. A. HOGUE,
} Committee.

University of N. C., Chapel Hill.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The subject of the Currency very properly engages a large share of public attention at this time; but, as might be expected, there are a great variety of opinions advocated. On the vital point, however, all are agreed, which is that Congress must enact some law which will retire a large portion of the Treasury notes now in circulation, and prevent the vacium being filled by new issues. How to do this and at the same time relieve the Government from the errors of former legislation, should be the desire of all patriots.

It is conceded by all writers upon the subject, that this can only be done by taxation. The question would seem therefore to be narrowed down to one point, viz: how to arrange a tax to effect the desired result. This I think may be done by a general tax (ad valorem or specific) on all the property in the Confederacy. The object of the tax being two-fold, both to raise revenue and to reduce the amount of money in circulation, I would lay a tax of 15 per cent. upon all subjects now taxed or that may be taxed by the act, 7½ per cent. to be collected by 1st day of April and 7½ per cent. by the 1st day of October 1864; the Government refunding 10 per cent. in coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; the act giving authority to issue these bonds to create a prior lien upon all the property held and owned in the Confederacy as security for their final payment. Let a sufficient margin be given to absorb all the bonds and interest-bearing notes now outstanding, including Treasury notes of every class, leaving it optionary with the holders of the old notes and bonds to avail themselves of the benefits of the act or not. Making a reasonable limit as to time when the privilege to exchange or fund shall cease.

The above with an act authorising a call loan without limit at the rate of 3 cent. per annum with an annual tax hereafter sufficient to pay the interest on the debt of the Government, will prevent a redundant circulation in future. Good reasons for the adoption of some plan embracing the main features of the above will readily occur to any one reflecting upon the subject. I submit it therefore to the consideration of our statesmen and financiers without farther comment, but may, with your permission, offer in a future article some arguments in its favor. "CLARENDON."

Nov. 21st, 1863.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to Mrs William Carver and Daughters of Bladen for preparing a bundle of yarn and knitting 21 pairs socks; to Miss J A Colvin for 13 pairs socks; to Mrs G W Williams for a bundle of yarn; to Mrs M E Pemberton for 2 prs socks; to Mrs E L Pemberton for 5 lbs wool; and to Mr John Shaw for 3 prs socks.

The next meeting will be held at Mr A W Steel's residence on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT CAMPBELL, Nov. 15, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Your paper of the 13th instant has been received by Captain Russell, which gives the result of the Congressional Election to be, Lieut. Fuller 1, Mr. Stange none, Mr. Meares none. The statement is a mistake made by some one. The true result was, Fuller, 61; Strange, 3. Arrington, 4; Reaves, 1.

I certify the above to be the vote given in my company. Please correct the error. J. SELLERS,
O. S., Co. G, 35th Reg't, N. C. Troops

☞ Several communications, obituaries, &c, are unavoidably deferred

DIED,

At the residence of Doctor J. M. Worth, in Ashboro', N. C., on the 14th day of November, Doctor EDMUND B. CLARK, late of Jackson Hill, N. C., and a member of the Legislature for 1861. He died after a protracted illness, of consumption. In his death the State has lost one of her most skillful physicians and the country one of its best citizens.

In Chatham county, on the 18th instant, JOHNNY CLAY, eldest child of T. C. and Bettie A. Lineberry, aged 3 years 2 months and 19 days.

In Wilson, on the 20th inst., of pneumonia, SARAH LAVINIA, infant daughter of Rev. Edwin Geer, aged 9 months and 15 days.

At Wilson, on the 18th inst., after a painful illness of 24 hours, HENRY A. ELLISON, Esq., of Beaufort county, in the 56th year of his age.

On the night of 30th October, was accidently killed, in Rockingham county, N. C., by the fall of a tree, RUFUS M. LONDON, son of Henry A. London, Esq., of Pittsboro', aged 20 years.

At Ingleside, Franklin county, on the 5th inst., EVERARD BLOUNT, aged five years, son of Gen. Joseph A. and Sallie J. Littlejohn.

Mrs. ADA MOORE CULBRETH, wife of Rev. B. B. Culbreth, of the N. C. Conference, passed away on the 16th of Oct. 1863, aged about 27 years.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE J. BLOUNT RUNYON, relict of the late Benjamin Runyon, Esq., of Washington, N. C., aged 66 years.

Departed this transitory life, at Magnolia, N. C., on the 21st ultimo, Mr. J. ARTHUR PARKER, aged 35 years, leaving a fond wife and one child. Mr. Parker was the son of the worthy Joel Parker of Sampson county. In announcing to the public the death of Mr. Parker I hazard nothing in saying he was an industrious, ingenious and honest man, and his labors will be greatly missed, for he was a great stay to the Wilmington & W. R. Road Company. Peace to the ashes of poor Parker, and consolation may attend his widow and orphan. An honest man, the noblest work of God.—Com.

Died, in Chatham county, Nov. 13, 1863, Mr. TURNER BYNUM.

The subject of this notice was born in Chatham county, Feb'y 16, 1808, and was married to Miss Julia Ward Nov'r 21, 1833, by whom he had nine children.

Mr Bynum filled nearly all the public offices in Chatham which it was the privilege of her citizens to confer. He represented his native county in the Legislature for many years, where he distinguished himself as a faithful and honest public servant. He was the author of several bills of much interest to his constituents. But in no office did he distinguish himself more than in that of Warden of the Poor, an office which he filled with great satisfaction to the people of the county, and especially to the inmates of the Poor House. He served in that capacity for twelve or fifteen years, during which time he never missed a meeting of the Board, being always present to aid in any effort to ameliorate the condition of that unfortunate class of our people. In him the poor always had a friend.

Bro. Bynum embraced religion in early life and united himself with the M. E. Church, of which he remained a member to the day of his death—a period of 40 years. His disease was typhoid fever, that fell destroyer of man. Though he was confined to his bed several days, yet he bore his affliction with that fortitude characteristic of the true Caristian. Conscious of his approaching end, he spoke of death as the key that would unlock the portals of Heaven, and admit him to the haleyon joys of the redeemed around the throne of God. Bro. Bynum was not afraid to die. Death was no terror to him. It might separate him from his beloved family for a few fleeting years, yet he felt that there was a bright prospect that they would one day meet him beyond the cold Jordan of death, to part no more.

Brother Bynum was a good neighbor, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a humane master. His wife will miss the intonation of that voice that once thrilled her with joy. His little children will feel the want of that fatherly care and protection so necessary to the restraining of their youthful minds. His neighbors will no longer feel the warm grasp of that generous hand, which was ever ready to aid the distressed and assist in raising the fallen. The Church, too, will weep and mourn, for death hath torn him from her embrace. But their loss is his gain. "For me to live is Christ; but to die is gain." T. B. F.

☞ **At the earnest solicitation of** many of the citizens of the Town, for a reproduction of the Play of the LADY OF LYONS, performed at the Fayetteville Hall on Saturday evening by the Dramatic Company, we therefore notify the public that we will cheerfully comply with their request, and remain for a few nights longer, producing the play of the Lady of Lyons this evening with the same cast, hoping thereby to meet a continuance of their patronage.

Nov. 23. 1tpd

Valuable Land in Harnett county FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Hector M. McLean, dece'd, offers for sale the valuable plantation on which her Testator lived, containing 600 acres, situate near Fox's Island on the north side of Cape Fear River, and fronting on the river for the distance of one mile and running back about three-fourths of a mile. The lands are but a short distance below, on the opposite side of the river, from Lillington, the County site of Harnett, and are considered as valuable as any on the river for the production of corn, wheat, and cotton. Gen. A. D. McLean will show the lands to any who wish to purchase. To those who wish to invest in that species of property these lands offer the strongest inducements.

Unless disposed of previously, the property will be offered at public sale in the town of Lillington, on Tuesday the 22d December next. Terms made known at sale. EFFIE McLEAN, Ex'tr'x.

Lillington, N. C. Nov. 19, 1863. 83-10tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—November 23,

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 15 to 2 25. Lard 2 00
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail..
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50.
Cotton 85 to 90. Coffee, $16.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $25 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb
Flour—Coming to market freely; Family 95 00. Super 90 00.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Fodder $4 pr hundred: Hay $3 to 3 50. Shucks $4
Grain—Corn very scarce, 8 00 to 10 00. Wheat 10 50. Rye $6 to $7. Oats 4 50 to $5. Peas, cow 3 50 to $4, white 5 00
Hides—Green 1 50, dry 3 50 to 4 00.
Iron—Swedes $1 75 to $2 00.
Leather—Upper 10 00 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 35 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 35 00
Molasses—Country made $8 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12
Nails—$1 50 to $2 00 per lb
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel; sweet, 5 00 to 5 50.
Rice 30 to 35 cts.
Soap—Family Bar $1 per lb.; Toilet 2 00
Sugar—$2 75 to 3 00
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings 87½ to 2 75.
Salt $17 50 to $20 per bushel
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON

Confederate Bonds and Sugar, AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next will be sold at Auction:
$1000 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds;
$1000 7 per cent do do.
1 bbl. Brown Sugar;
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
2 Cows and Calves.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Nov. 21, 1863 1t

Bank Stock for Sale.

APPLY to A. McLEAN.
Nov. 23, 1863. 83-1tf

P. TAYLOR
OFFERS FOR SALE,

FINE BLEACHED SHIRTING;
Calicoes; Cambric Handkerchief's;
White, Black and Colored Spool Thread;
Cut Tacks; Hats;
Coffee; Sugar; Black Pepper;
English Copperas; Soda;
10 boxes Snuff; Wool Cards;
50 boxes Tobacco;
1 case Fine Smoking Tobacco.
Blue Stone; Toilet Soap;
150 sacks Salt, made in 1862;
Liverpool and Alum Salt.
Nov. 23, 1863. 83-12w
Presbyterian 2 weeks.

Owner Wanted.

SOME time since, a gentleman bought some articles and left them in the store, together with some articles bought elsewhere. If the owner should see this notice, describe the articles and pay for this advertisement, they will be delivered. P. TAYLOR.
Nov. 23, 1863. 1t
Presbyterian 1 time.

A Situation Wanted.

THE undersigned is desirous of getting employment as Turpentine Distiller, Overseer on a Farm, or Turpentine business generally. Any person wishing to employ such can apply to me in person or address me at Montrose P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.
J. C. M. JUSTICE.
Nov. 18, 1863. 83-*3tpd

Negroes! Negroes For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at this Term of Court, being appointed Commissioner to sell the slaves belonging to the Estate of Nancy Daughtry, deceased, will sell at Clinton, Sampson County, on Monday, fourteenth day of December next, at public auction, eight likely slaves, consisting of men, boys, women and girls. Terms cash.
H. D. LEWIS. Com'r.
November 17, 1863 82-4tpd

STRAYED.

FROM my plantation near Davis's old Store, Marlboro' District, S. C., on or about the 1st of Sept. last, a small sorrel MULE, right eye out. Any one taking up said Mule will be liberally rewarded by addressing J. M. DAVIS, Cheraw, S. C.
Nov. 19. 83-3tpd

Raw Hides wanted to Tan.

WE will tan Hides for one third of the Leather. Hides to be delivered at our Tan Yard at Rives' Chapel, Chatham county, P. O. Beaumont.
We refer to Geo. W. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
W. D WATSON & CO.
Beaumont, Chatham Co., Nov. 19, 1863. 83*9tpd

$150 Reward.

A REWARD of $30 each is offered for the arrest of the following named deserters from Co. A, 31st, Reg't N. C. Troops: Privates Henry C. Britt aged 25 years, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high; Wm. Price aged 30 years, blue eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, 6 feet high; Henry Revill aged 22 years, grey eyes, dark hair and dark complexion, 5 feet 5 inches high; D. T. Watts aged 25 years, black eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 inches high; Eli Kinlaw aged 25 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high. The above reward will be promptly paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the above named men to the proper authorities. All those who are absent on sick furlough are notified that they must send certificates from a Medical Board or they will be published as deserters and treated accordingly. No other certificates will be respected.
S. P. COLLINS,
Capt. Co. A, 31st Reg't N. C. T.
Approved: CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. Comd'g 31st Reg't N. C. T.
Sullivan's Island, S. C., Nov. 17, 1863. 83*2t

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE,
ANSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL be re-opened on the first Monday in January 1864, and close the 28th of October 1864.

TERMS:

Board, including fuel and washing for term of five months,	$250 00
English, including Mathematics,	40 00
Ancient and Modern Languages each,	10 00
Music and use of Instruments,	30 00

Terms—*Cash in advance.*

Pupils are advised to bring with them their old text books.

For further particulars address
JOSEPH R. GRIFFITH,
Bruington, Va.
N. B. After the 15th of December 1863, address me at Ansonville, N. C. J. R. G.
Nov. 17, 1863. 82-10tpd

HORSE ESTRAYED.

A DARK BAY HORSE, with hind feet white and two small sores on his withers, rather heavily built, strayed from the subscriber yesterday noon, and was last seen on one of the roads above Ellis's Pond leading towards Rockfish. He will probably follow the road to Arch'd Johnson's, Esq., Montpelier, Richmond county, of whom he was bought.

A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for securing him so that I can get him.
Nov. 19, 1863. E. J. HALE, Jr.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

THE following named negroes are now confined at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, subject to call of owners:

NICY, black, 30 years old, 5 feet 3½ inches high, and her son, JOHN, black, 8 years old, 4 feet 2½ inches high; were arrested by pickets near the Trent, and sent to Camp Holmes, Aug. 13th. Represent themselves as belonging to Mrs. Louisa Odom, Pollocksville, N. C.

ALBERT RIDDICK, black, 33 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and WILLIAM FULLER, black, 23 years old, 5 feet 11½ inches high, arrested in Princess Ann county, V., and sent to Camp Holmes Oct. 27th; state that they are free.

By order of the Comd't.
82-4t E. J. HARDIN, Lt., Act'g Adj't.

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 26th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, that desirable Plantation one mile above the Clarendon Bridge, on the East side of Cape Fear River, known as the Barksdale place. W. H. HAIGH, Att'y
of W. A. Williams.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Act'r.
Nov. 18. 82-4d

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Nov 18, 1863.

THE following General Order, No. 141, Adj't and Insp't Gen'ls Office, is hereby published for the information of all concerned. Attention is also invited to special Order, No. 8, Medical Director's Office, Raleigh, N. C. By order of
Col. P. MALLETT, Com'dt Conscripts, N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't.

Adj't and Insp't General's Office,
RICHMOND, Oct 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 141

I. THE practice of relieving officers from commands to which they have been appointed and assigned, and ordering them to report in person to this office for further assignment, will cease unless specially required by orders from this office.

II. Soldiers returning home on furlough, or on reaching places at which they will stay during furlough, will immediately report to the nearest enrolling officer, who will keep a register of their names, descriptive list, place where stationed, by whom the furlough was granted and the time at which it expires.

III. When at the expiration of his furlough, and being at a distance from an Hospital Examining Board, a soldier is unable to travel, the enrolling officer will order him before the Board of Examiners for conscripts, and the medical officer and one of the physicians "employed" concurring, they will forward to his commanding General, with a statement of his case, a recommendation for an extension of furlough not to exceed thirty days, duplicates being also sent to the Surgeon General. But when the soldier is accessible to a general hospital, he will be sent before the Hospital Examining Board, who will conform to the preceding instructions.

IV. In cases of sickness or wounds, which, from any cause, are neglected, or do not receive proper treatment, the disability in consequence being prolonged, the soldier will be sent, by the enrolling officer, to the nearest camp of instruction for treatment in hospital.

V. Recommendation for extension of leave to officers and furloughs to soldiers, and medical certificates to officers, and certificates of disability to soldiers, will only be given by authorized Boards of Examiners; or, in cases embraced in the first section of Paragraph III, of this Order, by

INCIDENTS OF PRISON LIFE

[From the Savannah Republican.]

On Johnson's Island, a small spot of land located in Lake Erie, about four miles north of the city of Sandusky, is one of the yankee prisons, in which your correspondent with 1200 other officers was unfortunate enough to be confined, and lucky enough to come out alive.

This depot was devoted exclusively to officers, captured at Donaldson, Island 10, and throughout the western department, while from the east there were but 48 from Georgia and North Carolina. Out of a gathering of 1200, there was no officer over the rank of Colonel—from that to junior 2d Lieut. all grades and departments of service were represented. It is not my purpose to record here the privations we endured, the inhuman conduct of our guards, the suffering we underwent, for they are too revolting to contemplate even now, when we are safe again on "Dixie soil." Revenge and mortification spring up with the thoughts of that prison—the one clamorous for retaliation, the other crimsoned at the thought that such deeds were done by a people who claim to be moral, enlightened, refined, and worse than all whom we once called our countrymen.

The evening of the 8th August 1862, will ever be remembered by all who were confined in that loathsome den. The full moon rose through a cloudless sky—not a ripple or a wave disturbed the waters—the lake spread out as far as the eye could reach, like a vast mirror, smooth as its surface, and reflecting the forests that environ its shores. The moon's bright beams from a cloudless sky mingled with the waters and made the lake present the appearance of one vast sheet of burnished silver. The picture was inimitable, rapturous, enchanting, and brought to mind visions of fairy land. We had seen the news of the cartel for exchange of prisoners having been ratified, and buoyant with the hope of an early return to our country and home, we could look from our prison and forget the hardships of our condition in the beauty of the scene before us. Inspired by all the surroundings, a song was proposed, and with united voices, and a melody and fervor never before equalled, we sent echoing over the lake the words of "Home again." Hardly had the last note died away in the distance, when we were startled by the report of a musket, and one of our men fell to the ground uttering a faint groan. No one was allowed to approach the prostrate man as he lay right at the door of his quarters. Was he dead? Was he wounded? Was he only feigning in order to shelter himself from another shot? No one could tell, the crowd being prevented from approaching by the inhuman guards. Thirty minutes elapsed, during which two field pieces loaded with grape, were trailed upon the prisoners, and the battalion, with loaded arms, drawn up in line, were ready for their work of murder. The officer of the day then approached the prostrate man, still keeping back the crowd and returned in haste out of the prison, saying to the anxious enquiries of the prisoner's friends that he was only slightly hurt. Fearing for his own safety, he thus quieted the men till he got beyond the prison bounds. The Surgeon next came in; he was the only officer in the whole yankee guard that had a kind heart or a generous impulse. He was much respected by all, and is remembered kindly by many for his acts of sympathy. He approached the prostrate man and calling a half dozen to his assistance lifted the lifeless body of Lieut. Gibson from the ground. The ball entering his left breast, passed through his body and penetrated the door of his quarters. For thirty minutes from the time he received his wound, he laid upon the ground; no friend or comrade was allowed to approach, and his dying words and affectionate farewell to father, mother, sister and friend's fell only upon the ears of the God of his hope and salvation, whose name he adored and whose commands he had kept from his youth up.

Silently and sorrowfully the prisoners gathered around their dead comrade, and with their scant resources prepared the body for the grave. In searching the baggage of the murdered one for clothes to substitute for his bloody garments, we found carefully packed away mementoes that enlisted our greatest sympathy for the bereaved family when they should learn of their loved one's fate. Here was a fob chain ingeniously wrought of gutta percha, in measured links inlaid with shell taken from the lake resembling pearl, with a seal pending in which the confederate flag was represented by the colors of the shell—this was for the aged father. A breastpin of the same material, with a cross, and the Star of the East above it, with a spear below, symbolic of the christian's hope, was for his mother. A pair of bracelets formed in links of the same material, the links adjoining the clasp on either side, having the device of a heart, the clasp having an anchor, indicated the affectionate sentiment "In hope let our hearts be united"—this was for his sister.

These mementoes of a son's and brother's affection, so interesting on account of their having been carved out while in prison, and with the primitive tools at the command of the prisoners, were not allowed to reach the hands of those for whom they were intended. The vandalism of the people of Sandusky, and the battalion composing the guard of our prison, prevented. On leaving the prison the men were marched to the cars, and while there surrounded with guards and bristling bayonets, unknown to them, their baggage was torn open with violence and robbed of everything valuable, and particularly of all trinkets and charms that the men had expended their ingenuity and time while in prison in making as mementoes of their prison life, and at the same time as affectionate offerings to their kindred and friends. Thus, they murdered, in cold blood, Lt. Gibson, and appropriated to unholy uses those little things that were valuable only to the bereaved on account of their association and the circumstances under which they were made.

The sentiment of the prisoners that night is indescribable—a deep, determined spirit of revenge settled upon the mind of every one, and found utterance, one to another, in solemn pledges to avenge his death. We procured a black walnut coffin, and placing the remains in it, Lt. Steele, of the 28th N. C. Regiment, performed the solemn funeral services over our murdered brother. The coffin was then placed in a scavenger cart, and six Yankees mounted thereon. With their spades resting upon the coffin they drove off to the lake shore, where they buried him with curses and vulgar jokes upon "the dead Rebel."

Imagine the feelings of a fond parent, full of years, a venerable minister of the Gospel of the Baptist denomination, when at Vicksburg expecting to take to his embrace a loved and dutiful son, he learns the fate that has befallen him, and that he was killed to make good the oath of a Yankee guard, that he would kill a Rebel before we left the prison. AN EXCHANGED PRISONER.

Exchange of Surgeons.—The exchange of Surgeons, we learn, has been agreed upon by the C. S. and U. S. Governments. The next flag-of-truce boat will bring our Surgeons to Richmond. We have nearly one hundred of theirs to deliver. *Richmond Dispatch.*

Readers, invalids and others who suffer from cold feet, will be astonished on trying a slip or double slip of common newspaper or other paper under the sole, to find the favorable effect. The dents, will, in most cases, be equal to a good extra of such and far more convenient in a tight fitting boot.—*Chas. Courier.*

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N. C TROOPS.

The Companies composing this regiment were raised under the Governor's order to seize Fort Caswell at the outbreak of the war. Companies A, G and I had been organized before the war in Wilmington, and under this order went to Fort Caswell, April 15th, 1861. Company B had also been organized before the war and it, in connection with the other Companies (C, D, E, F, H and K,) went into service at Fort Caswell about the 1st of May, 1861. About the 1st of June, of that year, the order was received from the Adjutant General to form from these Companies the Eighth Volunteer Regiment, to be composed of the German Volunteers, (Co. A,) from New Hanover, Bladen Light Infantry, (Co. B,) Columbus Guards, No. 3, (Co. C,) Robeson Rifle Guards, (Co. D,) Moore's Creek Riflemen, (Co. E,) from New Hanover, Scotch Boys, (Co. F,) from Richmond county, Wilmington Light Infantry, (Co. G,) Columbus Guards, No. 1, (Co. H,) Wilmington Rifle Guards, (Co. I,) and Bladen Guards, (Co. K.) In obedience to this order on the 15th June, 1861, an election for Field Officers was held resulting as follows: Colonel, James D. Radcliffe, of Wilmington, Lieutenant Colonel, Oliver P. Meares, of Wilmington, and Major, George Tait, of Bladen. The Regiment was duly organized and placed in Camp of Instruction at Camp Wyatt, on the coast fifteen miles from Wilmington, manning the batteries of the coast and Fort Fisher and picketing also.

In November of that year Port Royal, S. C., fell and the Regiment was ordered to Coosawhatchie, S. C., where it remained guarding that point from the threatened attack of the enemy until March, 1862.

In the meantime, by order from the Adjutant and Inspector General, the name was changed from Eighth Volunteers to Eighteenth State Troops. In March, 1862, the enemy threatening the Eastern portion of North Carolina, the Regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Branch at Newbern. This town falling in the meantime it was stopped at Kinston, arriving there two days after the fall of the first named place.

Branch's Brigade, composed of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th N. C., was then formed about the 1st April, 1862. On the 24th of that month, the term of service of the Regiment about expiring, under the then recent conscript act of Congress, the Regiment was re-organized and Lieut. Col. Rob't H. Cowan, of the 3d N. C., was elected Colonel, Capt. Thos. J. P. Cox, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Forney George re-elected Major.

About the 1st May, 1862, the Regiment, with the remainder of the Brigade, went to Richmond and on the 27th May fought the battle of Hanover C. H. It participated in the battles of Mechaniesville, June 26th, Gaines's Mills, June 27th, Frazier's Farm, June 30th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st, below Richmond; the battle of Cedar Run, August 9th, Manassas Junction, August 27th and 28th, Manassas Plains, August 29th and 30th, Ox Hill, Sept. 1st, Harper's Ferry, Sept. 13th, Sharpsburg, Sept. 17th, Shepardstown, Sept. 20th. On the 11th Nov. Col. Rob't H. Cowan, from ill health, resigned his commission and Lt. Col. T. J. Purdie became Colonel, Maj. F. George Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. John D. Barry, Co. I, Major. On the 13th Dec. it participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and wintered near that city. On the 2d May, 1863, it participated in the battle of Wilderness Church, and on the 3d May the battle of Chancellorsville where Col. Thos. J. Purdie was killed and Lieut. Col. F. George was severely wounded. Lt. Col. George having been previously elected to the Legislature of North Carolina, resigned his commission.

Major John D. Barry was then promoted to the Colonelcy, Capt. John W. McGill, Co. B, to the Lt. Colonelcy and Capt. Thomas J. Wooten, Co. K, to the Majority.

Since then it has participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 2d and 3d, and the battle of Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.

JNO. D. BARRY,
Col. Com'd'g 18th N. C. T.

Whole number of men including officers,		1,555
Number of volunteers,	1,070	
" conscripts,	476	
" substitutes,	9	
		1,555
Killed in battle,	60	
Died,	297	
		358
Discharged,	258	
Deserted,	95	
Missing,	15	
Mustered out of service, (foreigners,)	47	
Dropped from the roll,	8	
Cashiered,	1	
Shot for desertion,	8	
Total loss,		780

The following counties are represented in this Regiment:

New Hanover 332; Bladen 313; Columbus 195; Robeson 13; Richmond 109; Rutherford 79; Wilkes 66; Catawba 54; Caldwell 49; Surry 40; Cleveland 25; Duplin 25; Alexander 18; Yadkin 15; Stanly 8; Rowan 13; Macon 8; Brunswick 8; Onslow 6; McDowell 6; Sampson 6; Rockingham 5; Craven 5; Iredell 5; Edgecombe 4; Cumberland 3; Wake 3; Pitt 2; Green 2; Wilson 2; Johnston 2; Franklin 2; Polk 1; Washington 1; Alamance 1; Northampton 1; Davie 1; Carteret 1; Wayne 1; Lenoir 1; Nash 1; Hertford 1; Anson 1; Halifax 1; Orange 1; Hyde 1; Randolph 1.

The following are from other States:

South Carolina 11; Virginia 3; Mississippi 1; Florida 1; Louisiana 1.

The sons of the poor die rich, while the sons of the rich die poor. What encouragement to toil through life in acquiring wealth to ruin our children! Better to go with our money as we go along—educate our sons—secure their virtue by habits of industry and study, and let them take care of themselves.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of the above named College wish to procure a Principal to take charge of that Institution for the ensuing year. One who would be willing to take charge of both the School and Steward's Hall would be preferred, but applications will be considered for each separately. For particulars address Dr. A. D. McLEAN, Pres't, Gilopolis, N. C., or to

M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Nov. 12, 1863. 81*4w

Land and Negro for sale.

ON the 31st day of December next will be sold on a credit of six months, at the late residence of Ann McNatt, dec'd, (in the county of Robeson,) three hundred and eighty-eight acres of LAND, on which there is a comfortable dwelling, containing five rooms, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard and fine grape arbor. Also a NEGRO GIRL between 12 and 14 years old. Purchasers will be required to enter into bond with approved security before title is made.

DANIEL McMILLAN, Jr.,
Administrator with the Will annexed.

Nov. 10, 1863. 80 1t*5tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having to go into Confederate service, will sell, if applied to soon, a VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Marion District, S. C., 28 miles North of the W. & M. R. R., and 18 miles South of the W. C. & R. R. R., containing 800 acres, 400 cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On the premises are a good Dwelling and Gin House, with all other out buildings necessary to a well conducted farm. The lands are well adapted to the culture of cotton and provisions and pleasantly situated for health and society, also convenient to churches of different denominations. I will also sell with the premises if desired, my stock and provisions of all kinds, also farming implements, &c.

Address R. B. BRADDY.
Little Rock, S. C., Nov. 14, 1863. 81-4tpd

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale:—Various schemes have been brought forward in the public prints for improving the Confederate currency. It is not my purpose to attempt to discuss the merits of these. They are magnificent schemes, and if they could be carried out, would undoubtedly do much toward easing present difficulties. But while all deplore the evil, there is no one of these schemes on which the public mind seems to settle down in confidence that it will secure the desired end. All seem to stand aghast at the magnitude of the proposals, thinking it hardly possible that such an amount can be raised. It is easy to carry out results on paper, and in figures, but it is not so easy to persuade the people to put to their hand to meet the calculation. What is wanting is some scheme that shall appear practicable not only to men of great wealth, but to the men of moderate means.

You will not expect that one in my humble condition will take upon himself to enter the lists with these great financiers, who have offered to the public their various schemes. Yet, I trust I shall not be taking too much upon myself if I offer a suggestion on the subject.

There are certain points connected with this business which are too plain to require an argument in defence.

First, No scheme will be effectual that will not meet the hearty concurrence of the people. It must be, to use a significant phrase, a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether.

Second, Stringent measures must be adopted by the government, and there must be an united and cordial co-operation among the people to support the government. What particular measures should be adopted by the government may be better suggested by those more familiar with public financial concerns than myself. Yet I may be allowed to refer to a measure already in existence. By the authority of the government prices have been fixed at which government will pay for such articles as it may purchase or impress. Here, another point must, I think, be conceded, viz: that the government has offered a fair price for every thing taken, money being what it has been in former times.

No man would have hesitated five years ago to part with any thing he had to sell, at the prices fixed by authority.

I saw in your paper, Messrs. Editors, not long since, a reference to some resolutions adopted by some county in Virginia, that in buying or selling they would take the government prices as the standard, and that such as would not comply with this should be reported, and their effects be subject to impressment. Could not something of this kind be established by authority? Every man would then know what he must give, and what he might get, while such as would not comply would be liable to impressment. Impressment would then fall upon those who had a surplus, and such would have no reason to complain for they would get the full value of their commodities. This would afford a partial relief. It would put an end to speculation.

Then let the government take vigorous measures to call in the floating currency by taxes and by loans. Of the 450,000,000, which it is said will be the floating currency on the first of the coming January, let $50,000,000 be provided for by tax, 200,000,000 by loans, leaving 200,000,000 the floating currency. The success of all this, it is true, must depend on the patriotism of the people. That patriotism must sooner or later be brought to the test, and the sooner the better. If there is not good feeling enough among the people to come up to the mark, the consequence must be apparent to every reflecting man.

But adopt the government prices as the standard of buying and selling, and stability would at once be given to the market. There would be no holding back in hope of a larger price, for such a step would only expose the individual to impressment. The speculator would have no inducement to offer a higher price, because it might subject him to the loss of all.

Such, Messrs. Editors, are some of the views that have occurred to me. You may throw the whole into the fire, or do what you please with them. It is obvious that we have reached a crisis where we cannot long remain. The exorbitant prices demanded for the necessaries of life cannot fail to produce a desperation of feeling that may break in acts of violence not easily suppressed. "Desperate conditions, as Dr Wright said, justifies desperate means." Men of great resources can meet exorbitant prices, but it is not so with the great mass of people. There are thousands in our own State who must suffer, and not a few who will be reduced to distress if not relieved by the hand of charity.

The question is one not merely for the politician. It is a question in which philanthropy, morality and religion are deeply concerned. It is time that every man be awake. We are on the brink of a vortex. "A little more sleep, a little more slumber," and we fall into a pit where no relief can be found. I speak from what I know and what I see about me. There is scarcely any price that can be named, which holders will receive for their produce in money. They who have only money to buy with begin already to feel that they are in a critical condition. 8

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 6,
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 14, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me a brief space in your columns to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of old linen, cotton cloth, and dried okra, from the "Cumberland Hospital Association," through its President, Mrs. Lutterloh. The donation is particularly acceptable at this time, as the Hospital, being recently established here, is entirely destitute of all those little luxuries which the hand of tender woman knows so well how to provide for the comfort of the sick. Most of the patients now under my charge are men who have bravely done their duty on the battle-field, and are now suffering from the effects of wounds received in the defence of their country.

Judging from the past noble generosity and disinterestedness of the Ladies of this town and county, I am sure that they have only to be informed that a Hospital for the reception of the sick and wounded soldiers has been established here by the Confederate Government, to be ready to do all in their power to mitigate the sufferings of their brave defenders.

BENJ'N F. FESSENDEN,
Surgeon in charge.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 50TH REG'T NEAR MOATES'S FORD,
Nov. 10, 1863.

List of casualties in Co. H, 50th N. C. T., in the fight at Kelly's Ford, on the 7th of Nov. 1863:

Wounded: Lt A H Brown, and left in the hands of the enemy; C H Center, slight in arm; W H Burgess, slight in back, Alex McFatter, severely in shoulder; D C Shaw, slight in foot; D H Sloan, slight in elbow. Missing: Sgt Jno Bule, J R Hunter, Jas A Monroe, J P Monroe, Jas S McDonald, J H Phillips, G W Biddle, J R Womac, Thos A Yancy, Wm A Kelly, J B Matthews.

Most of the above missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and probably some of them killed or wounded, as we were compelled to fall back from the river, and in doing so were exposed to a most terrific shelling and shower after shower of minnie balls.

H. J. McNEILL, 1st Lt. Comd'g Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, from the effects of wounds, received in battle, Capt. E. B. Horney of Co. L, 22d Reg't N. C. T.

Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend?

Thus has fallen another martyr in vindication of Southern rights, early in manhood's bloom, ere a single hope was blighted. Capt. Horney was polite in his manners, kind and affable, loved and respected by all of his acquaintances, and became in every respect endeared to his associates by his uniform evenness, manly conduct and soldierly bearing. He had passed through many battles and escaped the deadly missiles thereof, so much so, that he was thought to be an invictus miles. But alas! it was his fate to fall pierced with a mortal wound upon the fatal and blood-stained field of Chancellorsville.

"Rest ye brave who have fallen,
In the august and consecrated pavilion of saints."

Capt. Horney's conduct during the war has been marked by bravery and devotion to the cause of his country. His character was irreproachable and his name and service will be held in grateful remembrance, and his memory will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of his companions.

G. E. BIRCKHEAD,
Co. G, 22d Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Ladies of the "Ashpole Soldiers' Aid Society" desire to return their thanks to Mr John H Hall, President of the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, for his liberality in furbishing them with goods at greatly reduced prices. Also to Miss M A Bute for her exertions in their behalf.

NOTICE.

THOSE entitled to receive the pay due the following named deceased members of Co. H, 26th N. C. Reg't, can find the certificate which will enable them to draw the money by calling at A. H. McNeill's office, Carthage, viz: A F Muse, S J McIntosh, C B McKinnon, John McKinnon, William M Person, J C Fry, W D Brewer, J B Mardin, S P Sapps, Thomas Johnson, N T Smith, Daniel Malone, H H Wilcox, N A Currie, W J McNeill, Neill McDonald, A S Warner.

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th N. C. Troops.

Near Brandy Station, Nov. 6, 1863. 81-3t

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers are to the 14th inst. We annex all news of interest:

The Situation at Chattanooga and the South West—A big Blow to be Struck.—The yankees have news from Chattanooga as late as the 12th instant. A stupendous movement is on foot, which will make an epoch in the history of this war. A grand and vigorous blow is about to be struck, which will result in the destruction of rebel power in the great South western States of the Confederacy, and give us the possession of a vast amount of territory, and, perhaps, prove the beginning of the end of this sanguinary struggle. Everything in this department is on the move, and the development of the secret plans of which I speak is, doubtless, so far accomplished as not to detract from their effectiveness by anything which may be incidentally mentioned in this letter.

A large body of rebels were concentrated at Tuscumbia, Ala., and had reared fortifications of considerable strength and magnitude, in anticipation of giving our troops a bloody reception, and, if possible, to check our advance. But while they were securely and comfortably awaiting our approach, the time was occupied by Gen. Sherman in moving the bulk of his forces across the Tennessee river, which was accomplished easily and rapidly several days ago at Eastport, where two United States gunboats are lying, without opposition. A formidable army, commanded by one of our most energetic and accomplished Generals, is thus well on its way towards its destination.

The Johnson Island Plot—Developments Respecting the Conspiracy.—The Herald states that it has been ascertained, on inquiry at the proper bureau, that there are now over 2,000 Rebel officers on Johnson's Island, Sandusky Bay, together with 42 others, classed as guerillas, and that a movement was on foot for their liberation. The following official dispatch explains the whole matter:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11—Midnight.

To the Mayor of Buffalo: The British Minister, Lord Lyons, has to-night officially notified the government that from telegraphic information received from the Governor General of Canada, there is reason to believe that there is a plot on foot by persons who have found an asylum in Canada, to invade the United States, and destroy the city of Buffalo; that they propose to take possession of some of the steamboats on Lake Erie, to surprise Johnson's Island, set free the prisoners of war confined there, and proceed with them to Buffalo.

This government will employ all means in its power to suppress any hostile attack from Canada; but as other towns and cities on the shores of the lakes are exposed to the same dangers, it is deemed proper to communicate this information to you, in order that any precautions which the circumstances of the case will permit may be taken.

The Governor General suggests that the steamboats or other vessels, giving cause for suspicion by the number or character of the persons on board, shall be arrested.

You will please acknowledge receipt of this telegram, and communicate to this department any information you may now or hereafter have on this subject.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Of course this "startling" intelligence caused immense excitement throughout the whole of Yankeedom, and warnings similar to the above were sent to all the large cities. Under the head of "Highly Important—Still Later," the Herald publishes the following:

BUFFALO, Nov. 12, 1863.—Mayor Fargo has received a second dispatch from Secretary Stanton, stating that Major General Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier, &c., &c.

The Labor Movement in New York—Strikes for Higher Wages.—The high prices of all the necessaries of life have occasioned a very wide spread dissatisfaction among the laboring classes of New York and several other Northern cities, and the consequence is that "strikes" for higher wages are being made daily. This movement for increased compensation has extended to almost every class of operatives, clerks and laborers, and there is not a day passes that a dozen meetings are not held in the public halls of the various wards of New York city.

The "strike" is confined to no particular branch, but embraces railroad men, machinists, sewing girls haircloth manufacturers, safe makers, lithographic printers, policemen, window shade painters, sash and blind makers, glass cutters, gold beaters, sewing machine employees, painters, cigar makers, carriage drivers and drug clerks.

The men employed in the navy yard at Boston have also struck for higher wages.

A movement is now on foot among the mechanics of all callings of Philadelphia, to form a grand trade's union, for the protection of their interests.

The Privateer Georgia and the Rebel Rams in France and England.—West India mail advices say the rebel privateer Georgia passed Falmouth, Jamaica, on the 13th of September, under full steam, and on the same evening she was believed to have captured a steamer.

There had been some little commotion in naval circles in England, owing to a rumor that an attempt would be made to take out to sea by force the steam rams in the Mersey. Orders were received at Plymouth to send a vessel around to Liverpool, and it was stated that, after some indecision and countermanding of orders, the iron-plated frigate Prince Consort had started for Liverpool. In the meantime another gunboat had reached the Mersey on the 28th, and was anchored opposite Laird's yard, ready to start at a moment's notice.

The London Morning Star announces that the French government has informed the United States Minister to France, Mr. Dayton, that the authorization for the construction of certain vessels of war, now proved to be building in France for the Confederates, and for certain cannon and munitions of war for their armament, had been withdrawn, and the parties engaged in the business had been warned of the danger of prosecuting the work.

Gettysburg.—Gen. Meade's official report of the Gettysburg battle sums up the result of the Pennsylvania campaign as follows: "Union losses in the engagements of July 1st, 2d, and 3d—killed, 2834; wounded, 13,709; missing, 6,643; total, 23,186. Three guns, 41 standards, and 13,621 prisoners fell into our hands."

The Draft.—Judge Lowrie, of Philadelphia, has given a decision against the constitutionality of the draft. It won't do any good, however, as there is not any *habeas corpus* now.

Under Arrest.—Gen. A. P. Hill is said to be under arrest for disobedience of orders, whereby Meade's army was enabled to make its escape, when its capture seemed a matter of absolute certainty. Gen. Hill is said to have been four hours behind time.—*Pet. Express.*

Miss Nancy Jane says a man is good for nothing until he is married, and according to her experience, he ain't worth but a dreadful little when he is.

What is that which supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches and length nine inches, and depth three inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

WAR NEWS

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—1523 mortar shells and rifled shots have been fired at Sumter from Thursday morning last to sundown on Saturday, of which 565 have missed.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 16.—Last night the enemy's shelling continued heavy. Between five and six o'clock this morning four Monitors moved up to within six hundred yards of Sumter and opened fire. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Moultrie are now engaged keeping up a steady fire. Two of the Monitors have moved back some distance. They were struck several times, and it is thought have been injured.

The war in Virginia.—The Yankees made a raid into Woodstock, Shenandoah county, on Sunday afternoon last. The first of the party that came in were dressed in the Confederate uniform. They rode in very leisurely, whistling unconcernedly, so as to excite no alarm. They drew up in front of Nobb's hotel, and fired several pistol shots into a party of gentlemen sitting at the door, wounding Mr. John Morris. Messrs. Krebs, Magruder, and Ott, citizens of Woodstock, were taken off. They stole about 40 boxes of tobacco, a box of adamantine candles, (which they strewed in the streets of Woodstock,) silver spoons, knives and forks, and some clothing from Col. Albert; took ten horses from Mr. Nobb's stable; broke into Mr. B. Smith's drug store, took what they wanted, and stole all his bacon; broke into Fravel & Coffman's store, carried off some cotton cloth, destroyed nearly everything in the store and strewed a sack of salt in the street, and wound up their magnificent effort to make the people of Woodstock deeply regret their retirement from the late "glorious Union" with them by taking a number of overcoats from Nobb's hotel. They returned down the valley on the same night.

On Friday night week the Yankees came to Jonesville, Lee county, Va., from the Gap, and committed all sorts of depredations. They burnt the Academy and Masonic Hall, set fire to a church, and stole all the horses, cattle, grain and negroes, they could find.

Richmond Dispatch, 16th.

Affairs in Tennessee.—Private accounts from East Tennessee encourage the hope that the Yankees are destined to an awful waking up in the course of a very few days. That Knoxville will be re-occupied we have but little doubt, nor shall we be surprised if the pressure should turn out to be so great as to compel Grant to evacuate Chattanooga and seek safely for the old army of Rosecrans.

We have now two heavy columns in East Tennessee, marching from opposite directions, and they will probably close in around Burnside before he is aware of it. There is also a prospect that he will find the gaps in the Cumberland Mountains closed should he attempt an escape in that direction.

Burnside driven to the wall, the army of Rosecrans, now commanded by Sherman, will have its hands full with the two columns referred to united on one side of him and Bragg on the other, whilst Wheeler, with his fifteen thousand cavalry, will distress them no little by operations on their line of communication with Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Upon the whole the prospect is cheering for a brilliant campaign in Tennessee. It only needs now a few dashes of the Stonewall order to make the State too hot for the Yankees to subsist in and compel a hasty retreat. Shall we have them? Did all of Jackson's spirit die with him? We hope not. If any be left, it has now a glorious opportunity for display, and the man who wins the mantle of the dead hero is immortal.

Savannah Republican.

Fire.—A little before 8 o'clock on Saturday night, the 14th instant, a fire broke out in the warehouse on Water Street next North of the Custom House. The building as we learn belonged to O. G. Parsley, Esq., and was rented by J. H. Flanner, Esq. Spite of all efforts on the part of the firemen and others, the building, with its contents, was totally destroyed, but the spread of the conflagration was arrested at that point. The night, providentially, was very rainy, which was a favorable circumstance, as otherwise the fire might have been very destructive, as had the large building next north become involved, it would have been impossible to say where its progress could have been stayed.

On inquiry, since the fire, we have learned that there were in the building 150 bales of cotton, belonging to the State and to other parties, but chiefly to the State and John Fraser & Co. We were gratified to learn that the cargo of the Advance had been already removed, there being only, besides the cotton, five barrels of machinery oil, and two bales bagging, intended to be used in the repair of defective bags on cotton for shipment. The oil and bagging belonged to the State.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain how the fire originated. The warehouse had been visited after dark and no signs of fire discovered, although it may have been lurking there, perhaps from a spark from a cigar or a pipe used by some negro.

The fire proof shutters of the customhouse were subjected to a severe test, those in the third story (the Confederate Court room) being heated to a red heat, some of the glass was fused and the sashes partially charred. The brown stone trimmings on the North Eastern corner were also somewhat cracked and chipped, but no other injury was done.

The heaviest loss is probably that of the building, which cannot now be replaced. The value of the contents was between thirty and forty thousand dollars, probably nearer the latter sum than the former.

We understand that Govenor Vance was in town at the time, having arrived here in the afternoon train.—*Wilmington Journal, 16th.*

Hood and Hill.—Gen. Hood, it is said, has been assigned to the command of the corps of D. H. Hill, who is relieved. Gen. Hill writes to a brother officer, relating to his removal:

"Gen. Bragg in the presence of Lt. Col. Anderson, told me that there were no imputations on my military character and could be none."

Generous and unselfish Patriotism.—We learn that the same citizen of Richmond who has already, at different times, handed to the Secretary of the Treasury two thousand dollars in gold, with the condition that his name should not be made known, has just delivered to the Secretary another thousand in gold, upon the same condition. We honor the motives and generous bearing of our townsman. He deserves the appreciation and gratitude of his countrymen for the noble example which he has set.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Pay of the Army.—Every thing rises except soldiers' pay. The Governor of Georgia, in his Message, makes two recommendations which we think both reasonable and just: it is that the pay of the officers be raised 25 per cent. and that they be entitled to draw rations, and that the pay of privates be raised to $22 per month. As for our officers, those at least who are under the grade of Colonel, when they buy their rations, which absorb almost the whole of their pay, (especially when they have servants to provide for in the same manner) they are compelled to give up all thought of renewing their uniforms. A suit of uniform now costs half the yearly pay of a captain; and the officers are growing positively shabby. *Richmond Enquirer.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on next for the ... works previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson on the fourth Monday in November next, for the settlement of R. B. Troy, deceased, as he has possession of ... persons having claims for or against the same will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x

Oct. 13, 1863. 73*6tpd

PUBLICATIONS

BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldiers in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA.—A tale of a soldier's ... full love—an extract from Myrtle Leaves, ... now ready. Price per hundred, $10 00.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Rev. H. H. ... Second edition. "It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer.* "This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner.* Price $1 00.

THE EMEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, revised from Webster and adapted to Southern Schools, now ready. Price $1 00.

THE DIXIE PRIMER. Second edition. A popular book for the children. Price per hundred, $10 00.

THE DIXIE READER will soon be ready. Price 50 cents.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL READER, with Maps—in press now. Send in your orders. Price $1 50.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, is designed to precede English Grammar, and contains a number of pleasant writing exercises for the student. A valuable text-book. Price 75 cts.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, suited to Sabbath Schools and to soldiers in camp. The best book of the kind yet published. Price 50 cts.

Miscellaneous Books on hand for sale.

CATECHISM FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Price per doz., $2 50.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BELL. A collection of Hymns for Sabbath Schools—has been long and favorably known. Price per doz., $2 00.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. Price $3 00.

THE STEP-SISTER. Price $1 50.

DARRELL MARKHAM. Price $2 00.

TANNHAUSER, or THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS, a splendid poem. Price $2 50.

RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN. True and exciting. Price $3 50.

Just received, a large lot of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.

Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

WARREN'S SURGERY, a splendid work for Physicians at home or in camp. It is gotten up in neat style and is well written. Price $5 00.

Also, a few copies of the popular new Novel, NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins.

AURORA FLOYD can also be had by early application.

ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN is not quite exhausted; send in your orders.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for Common Schools, revised and corrected, can be had regularly. This is purely a Southern Grammar, and no better work of the kind has been published.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY TACTICS, Periodicals, Papers, and the Modern Literature of the South generally. Also School Books of the old and new publications, here and elsewhere kept for sale.

The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

Also, A QUANTITY of New Southern Music.

Also, Portraits of Stonewall Jackson. Price when sent by Mail $1 00.

All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 69tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 420 acres of Land in Moore county, lying on Deep River. There is on the premises a No. 1 Dwelling and all necessary Out-houses. This land is said to be about the centre of the Coal Basin. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to William McIntosh, on the plank road leading to the Gulf from Fayetteville, or to the subscriber at Chalk-Level, Harnett county.

J. A HARMAN,

October 22, 1863. 75 3tpd

Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

All the new issue of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C. NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67**m

The Office of Chief Controlling

Quartermaster, Richmond, Va., for the collection of tithes, directs that the following be published with the view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Virginia.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover County, Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate